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MODOC TREACHERY.

Murder of Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas by Capt. Jack and Other Indians During a Conference.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—A courier has arrived here from the lava beds, and reports that Major-Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas were murdered by the Modocs yesterday, while holding a peace conference.

LAVA BED CAMP, April 11, via YREKA, April 12.—Yesterday afternoon five Indians and four squaws came into our camp and were made presents of clothing and provisions by the Peace Commissioners, and a message was sent out by the Commissioners asking for a talk this morning, at a point about a mile from our picket line. Later in the evening Bogus Charley came in and told the picket that he could take his gun; that he (Charley) did not intend to go back any more.

The picket brought him in and took him to the tent of Gen. Canby, where Charley left his gun, and remained at the tent of Frank Riddle during the night. This morning Boston Charley came in and told the Commission that Capt. Jack and five other Indians would meet the commission outside our lines. Boston Charley and Bogus Charley then mounted a horse and started for the lava bed. About an hour after their departure Gen. Canby, Mr. Dyer, Dr. Thomas, and Mr. A. B. Meacham, with Frank Riddle and his squaw for interpreters, started for the place appointed. The party arrived at the appointed place and were closely watched by the signal officer, Lieut. Adams, from the signal station on the hill overlooking our camp. About a half an hour after the party had arrived a cry from the signal station was heard, saying that the Indians had attacked the Peace Commissioners, and that an engagement had commenced between the Indians and Col. Mason.

In a moment the troops were under arms and deployed as skirmishers, under command of Col. Green, and orders were given to forward double-quick. Very shortly after Mr. Dyer returned, and told us that the Indians had attacked them, and that he thought he was the only one who had escaped, but in a few moments after Riddle and his squaw were seen within the picket line. From him we gather the following account of how the massacre commenced:

Mr. Meacham made a short speech to the Indians, followed by Gen. Canby, and then Dr. Thomas. Then Capt. Jack made a speech, asking for Hot Creek and Cottonwood, the places now occupied by Fairchild and Dorris, for a reservation. Mr. Meacham told Jack that it was not possible to give him what he asked. Schonchin told Mr. Meacham to say no more; that he (Meacham) had said enough upon that subject; and while Schonchin was speaking Capt. Jack got up and walked behind the others, turned back and exclaimed: "All ready."

He then drew his pistol and snapped a cap at Gen. Canby. He cocked his pistol again and fired. Gen. Canby fell dead, shot under the eye.

Schonchin then shot Mr. Meacham in the shoulder and head, but he is still alive. Boston Charley and another Indian shot and killed Dr. Thomas. Hooker Jim chased Mr. Dyer for some distance, but Dyer turned upon him with pistol in hand and Jim ran. An Indian knocked the squaw of Riddle off her horse and took it, but Capt. Jack made him return it, and then another Indian chased Riddle and shot at him. Some allowances may be made for the truth of this last statement. The troops are now about a mile in the lava beds, lying on their arms, and will probably advance to-night under cover of the darkness. There are here about 600 troops which can be brought into active service, and it is believed they will end the Modoc war.

Mr. Meacham is not expected to survive.

Reception of the News in Jacksonville.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—The news of the murder of Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas caused great excitement in Jacksonville to-night. The people were loud in their denunciation of Secretary Delano, and say they will hold him responsible. He was hung in effigy there to-night.

Further Details of the Murder—Brutal Conduct of the Indians.

LAVA BEDS CAMP, April 11, 3 P. M., via YREKA, April 12.

As my courier leaves instantly, having eighty miles to ride, I can only give brief details of one of the most treacherous massacres ever perpetrated by the Indians.

For several days past there have been endeavors made by the Peace Commissioners and Gen. Canby to obtain an interview with Capt. Jack and the leading chiefs of the Modoc band.

The prospects of peace seemed to be better, as orders had been sent from Washington to the Peace Commissioners to give the Indians, if necessary, a reservation in this neighborhood.

Yesterday evening Bogus Charley came in, and said that Capt. Jack, Scauchin, and three or four others would meet the Peace Commissioners on a spot near the lake, about three-quarters of a mile from camp.

Bogus Charley stopped in our camp all night, and in the morning Boston Charley also came and said that everything was all right, as Capt. Jack was coming out to meet the Commissioners.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock this morning the Peace Commission party—comprising Gen. Canby, Mr. A. B. Meacham, Dr. Thomas, Mr. Dyar, Riddle, the interpreter, and Squaw and Bogus and Boston Charley—went out to the designated spot.

There they met Capt. Jack, John Schouchin, Black Jim, Schack Nasty Jim, Ellens Man, and Hooker Jim. They had no guns with them, but each carried a pistol at his belt. This, however, was not much noticed, as in previous interviews they had their guns with them.

They sat down in a kind of broken circle, and Gen. Canby, Meacham, and Dr. Thomas sat together, faced by Capt. Jack and Schouchin. Mr. Dyar stood by Jack, holding his horse, with Hooker Jim and Schack Nasty Jim to his left.

Meacham opened the talk, and gave a long history of what they wanted to do for them, after which Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas both talked for some time.

Captain Jack then talked in apparently good serious train, and when he finished stepped back to the rear near where Meacham's horse was hitched.

John Schouchin then began to talk, and while he was speaking my informant, Mr. Dyar, heard a cap miss fire, and looking around saw Capt. Jack to his left, with his pistol pointed at Gen. Canby. This was the signal for a general massacre, and a dozen shots were fired inside of half a minute.

Mr. Dyar, after hearing the cap miss fire, turned and was followed closely by Hooker Jim, who fired two shots after him. Dyar, finding Hooker Jim gaining on him, turned and drew his Derringer, whereupon Hooker retreated and Dyar made the best of his way to the camp.

Capt. Jack fired again on Gen. Cranby, and the noble old gentleman ran off to the left, but was speedily shot down and killed instantly.

Meacham was shot at by Scouchin, and wounded in the head. He tried to draw his Derringer, when two Indians ran up and knocked him down. Dr. Thomas was killed almost instantly by two pistol shots in the head.

Riddle ran off, and it appears they did not fire at him, but they knocked his squaw down. Dyar, Riddle, and the squaw returned in safety to the camp. The above story I obtained from Mr. Dyar.

The troops immediately beat to arms, and a general advance ensued. Col. Miller and Major Throckmorton's two batteries were leading the skirmish line, and, after about five minutes' tramp over the broken rocks, we arrived at the scene of the massacre.

In the distance we saw three of the perpetrators of the murder running round the edge of the lake on their way back to their rocky fastness. About a hundred yards to the west of the place of meeting we found Mr. A. B. Meacham badly wounded with a pistol shot over the left eye. He was immediately attended to and carried back for medical treatment.

Fifty yards further was the body of Rev. Dr. Thomas, lying on his face and stripped to the waist. Life was extinct from pistol-shot wounds in his head.

The body of Gen. Canby, the hero of many a fight, was stripped of every vestige of clothing and lay about 100 yards to the southwest, with two pistol-shot wounds in the head.

Pausing only to cast a glance on the body of the man they both loved and respected, the troops dashed on and the two leading batteries were within a mile of the murderers when the bugle sounded a "halt." Lieut. Egan and Major Wright's companies of Twelfth Infantry were behind the artillery and then came up the cavalry.

Gen. Gillem and Col. Green and staff were up with the men; but as soon as they found that the Indians had all got back to their stronghold, the troops were ordered to fall back, and active operations will commence to-morrow or the day after.

It was subsequently learned that the Indians had Col. Mason's camp on the east side of Tule Lake.

The attack on Col. Mason's camp commenced by the Indians firing on Lieuts. Boyle and Sherwood, who had wandered some 500 yards outside their picket lines.

Lieut. Sherwood was shot through the arm and leg, but Lieut. Boyle escaped without injury. Both officers got safely back to their camp.

In justice to Riddle, the interpreter, and his squaw, it should be stated that they both warned the Peace Commissioners and Gen. Canby not to trust implicitly in the Indians, and added, "If they will go I wash my hands of all blame in the matter."

The murder of Gen. Canby has thrown a gloom over this camp, and created a bitter feeling in the hearts of the men that will exact a bitter reckoning from these treacherous savages. No officer was so universally respected and esteemed as Gen. Canby. He was a true Christian and brave soldier, and died in the discharge of his duty.

For the past few days he has clothed and fed these Indians, giving them blankets, food and tobacco. The other day he gave Boston Charley money out of his pocket, to go and get things at the sutler's. When the squaws came into camp they rushed to Gen. Canby, and they went back laden with provisions, calico, &c. Yet, the first to fall was their kindest and noblest benefactor.

Dr. Thomas was the most earnest and best member of the Peace Commission, and never hesitated to go to meet these savages, when he deemed his duty called him there.

Mr. Meacham is still in a dangerous condition, suffering from a flesh wound on the right forearm, and a pistol-shot entering behind the right ear and escaping three inches above. He also has an incised wound on the head, where the Indians tried to scalp him.

The News in the City of Yreka—A Feeling of Gloom.

YREKA, Cal., April 12—10 P. M.—The news of the horrible massacre of Gen. Canby and Commissioner Thomas has caused a gloom over the entire community, and great excitement. An intense feeling exists that the Modocs should now receive the punishment they richly deserve, and that not one should be left for this terrible massacre.

H. C. Ticknor, who brought the official dispatches, left head-quarters at 5 P. M. yesterday. He said that orders had just been issued for an advance along the whole line at 5 A. M. to-day. The plan was to advance slowly, taking everything as they went, having water and provisions with them.

In this case it may be two days before the trouble is ended. It is presumed that the remains of Gen. Canby and Commissioner Thomas will be forwarded to this place, and they should arrive to-morrow some time.

Another courier would leave the headquarters of the military camp this evening, and would arrive here early to-morrow. These are all the particulars of the tragedy, in addition to the dispatch sent this afternoon.

A courier left here at 9 o'clock to-night for Gen. Gillem's headquarters, with dispatches from Gen. Schofield.

By many persons it is believed that the Modocs are utterly desperate; will fight till their last man falls, and that they will not leave the caves in the lava beds.

By others it is believed that they have already made their escape, and will begin a relentless war upon all the weak parties of whites they encounter.

It is supposed that Scar-faced Charley and Curly-head Doctor were with the Indians who attacked Col. Mason's position, and that this attack was a blind to attract the attention of Gen. Gillem from the conference between Captain Jack and his men and the Peace Commissioners.

Feeling in San Francisco Over the Modoc Outrage.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—The news of the massacre of the Modoc Peace Commissioners creates much excitement here.

The policy of dallying with the treacherous savages is strongly denounced by all classes of people. The folly of such a course was demonstrated in Arizona before, in the Brooks campaign.

More Indian Murders—Pursuit by the Troops—Seventy-Nine Warriors Killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—On the 11th of March Gus. Swain, John McDonald, and George Taylor were murdered by a large band of Apaches.

The savages were pursued by the troops and overtaken, and during the conflict that followed seventy-nine warriors were killed and twenty-six women and children taken prisoners. The troops were under command of Lieut. Rice, who is now at Fort Whipple.

They followed the trail of the Apaches, and learned that Taylor had been captured and subjected to the most horrible tortures.

Capt. Randall reports having had an engagement with the Apaches, in which forty-seven warriors were killed and seven women captured.

Major-Gen. E. R. S. Canby.

Major-Gen. Edward Richard Sprigg Canby was born in the State of Kentucky about the year 1819, but removed early into the State of Indiana, whence, after receiving a liberal education, he was admitted into the Military Academy at West Point as a cadet during the year 1835. He graduated on the 30th of June, 1839, in the same class with Gen. Halleck, Gen. Isaac Stevens, who was killed at Chantilly, Sept. 1, 1862; Gen. Ricketts, Gen. Ord, Gen. E. Paine, of Illinois, and others.

He entered the United States regular army with the full rank of Second Lieutenant of infantry, on the 1st of July, 1839, and was attached to the Second Regiment. He was appointed Assistant Commissary of Subsistence during the following October. On the 18th of June, 1846, he was promoted to a First Lieutenancy, having been appointed Adjutant of his regiment during the previous March, and served in Gen. Riley's regiment in the Mexican war. In that regiment we also find the names of the following noted officers of the late war: Major-Gen. Heintzelman, then Captain; Major-Gen. Casey, then Captain; Brig.-Gen. Wessels, then Captain; Brig.-Gen. Patrick, then Captain; Brig.-Gen. Lyon, killed in Missouri, Aug. 10, 1861, then First Lieutenant; Major-Gen. F. Steele, commanding the Army of Arkansas, then Second Lieutenant, and others. On the 3d of March, 1847, he was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General on Gen. Riley's staff, with the rank of Captain.

During the battle of Cerro Gordo he was greatly distinguished, and for his gallant conduct during the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco, he was brevetted Major. This brevet was awarded during August, 1849, and bears the date of Aug. 20, 1847. His conduct during the attack upon the De Belen Gate was highly spoken of by his superior officers, and during the executive session of March, 1851, he was awarded the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel, to date from Sept. 13, 1847. He was promoted to the full rank of Captain of the Second Infantry during June, 1851, but, having been appointed to the Adjutant-General's Department as Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, he relinquished his rank in the line. On the 3d of March, 1855, he was appointed Major of the Tenth United States Infantry, a new regiment then organized, under section 8, chapter 169, of the acts of Congress approved March 3, 1855, for the increase of the regular army of the United States.

During 1858 he was in command of Fort Bridger, Utah Territory, having under his control portions of the Second Dragoons and Seventh and Tenth United States Infantry. He held this post until 1860, when he was appointed commander of the Navajoe expedition against the Indians, and held command of the camp near Fort Defiance, New-Mexico, at the beginning of 1861. His second in command, Brevet Major Sibley, joined the rebels during the early stages of the rebellion, and, although occupying a post of great danger in their midst, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Canby refused to join their ranks, nor would he leave his post to go North.

When the regular army was increased under the proclamation of President Lincoln, the subject of our sketch was promoted to Colonel of the Nineteenth Regiment United States Infantry, with rank and commission from May 14, 1861. He was then placed in command of the military district or sub-department of New-Mexico.

On the 9th of November, 1861, New-Mexico was made into a department, and Col. Canby placed at its head, with full powers. How he administered his trust may be gathered from the fact that when he left it peace was restored within it, and the United States flag waved over all the Territory.

On the 21st of February, 1862, he commanded at the famous struggle at Valverde, or Fort Craig, where he held his position with great tenacity. He finally defeated Gen. Sibley, and drove the rebel Texans out of the department.

He was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General the 31st of March, 1862, and when Gen. Carleton arrived at the department, Gen. Canby was ordered to Washington, where he became a valuable military assistant to Secretary Stanton in the War Department.

During the exciting time of the drafts riots in this City he was, on July 17, 1863, made commander of all the United States troops in the City and harbor of New-York, and by his energetic measures at once aided in restoring the peace and order of that City.

Gen. Canby remained in command at New-York until November, 1863, when he was relieved by Gen. Stannard, and ordered to resume his position at the War Department.

May 7, 1864, he was commissioned a Major-General, and ordered to the command of the Military Division of West Mississippi, in which position he remained until June 3, 1865. It was during this period that Gen. Canby received the thanks of President Lincoln, in behalf of the country, for the skill and harmony with which the operations in Mobile Harbor, and against Fort Powell, Fort Gaines, and Fort Morgan were planned and carried into execution by him. While on a tour of inspection on White River, Ark., Nov. 14, 1864, he was severely wounded by rebel guerrillas. So successful was he while in command of the United States forces in the Mobile campaign, that the President brevetted him Brigadier-General of the Regular Army (March 13, 1865,) for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Valverde, New-Mexico. After the occupation of Mobile, he was brevetted Major-General in the Regular Army. On the 4th of May, 1865, he received the surrender of the Confederate Army, under Lieut.-Gen. Richard Taylor, and on the 26th of the same month, Gen. E. K. Smith also surrendered to him all of the Trans-Mississippi rebel forces. He was in command of the Department of the Gulf from June 3 to July 17, 1865; of the Department of Louisiana and Texas until May 27, 1866, when he was transferred to Washington, with the full rank of Brigadier-General, under date of July 28, 1866. He was subsequently President of the Special Commission for deciding claims in the War Department, and he was also a member of the board to prepare plans for a new War Department building. On the 1st of September, 1866, he was mustered out of the volunteer service, retaining his army rank.

Gen. Canby has been for some time on duty on the Pacific slope, and recently became prominent in his action and policy toward the hostile Modoc Indians under Capt. Jack, who treacherously murdered him.

In appearance, Gen. Canby was quiet and gentlemanly, seldom engaging in conversation; but at the same time he wore a very determined and soldierlike air. He dressed plainly, generally wearing no mark of rank, or even showing by his attire that he belonged to the military service.

THE FLOODS.

The River at Albany Falling—A Town Submerged in Arkansas.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., April 12.—At midnight last night the water in Black River at this place touched the highest point that has been reached since the disastrous flood in 1869. No damage has been done, and none is now apprehended, the water having subsided two feet. The channel of the St. Lawrence River is open from Cape Vincent to Alexandria Bay, but the docks and shore are not yet free from ice. The first boat of the season is expected to arrive at Cape Vincent to-day from Kingston.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 12.—The flood has receded a few inches since yesterday.

A schooner laden with lumber has arrived here, being the first vessel from below this season.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 12.—A violent north-east snow-storm prevails along the Hudson River. Wreckers are at work on the sunken steamer Nuhpa, near Staatsburg, but the heavy swells in the river are doing serious damage to her joiner-work. The wind is blowing a gale.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 12.—Last night a portion of the bridge of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, across White River, was swept away by the flood. The river was fifty-six feet above low-water mark at the time of the disaster, and still rising.

The town of Jacksonport, Ark., is entirely under water, and the inhabitants travel about in canoes. Little Red River and Black River are reported to be falling.

The Rochester Disaster—Recovery of One of the Bodies.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 12.—The body of Willie Pratt, one of the victims of the Front-street disaster, was recovered this evening from the basement of the building where the accident occurred. A diver in armor will explore the basement to-morrow for the bodies of the other persons drowned there.

The Storm in the Country.

The managers of the Western Union Telegraph Office give the following statement of the effect of the storm:

The storm to-day has been very severe, blowing down seventy telegraph-poles on the meadows near Newark. These were in position, however, before night, and nearly all the wires are working in very fair condition southward. The storm appeared to pass north-eastward and this afternoon prostrated a large number of poles near Boston, leaving but three through wires. These have carried all the business, press reports, &c., to-night, and the damage will be repaired early to-morrow. The Connecticut River is said to be higher than for seven years past, and the streams throughout New-York State are unusually full.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 12.—A severe north-easterly storm of rain and snow commenced here about noon to-day, and continued, with a high wind, until after midnight. No special damage is reported, excepting to the telegraph-wires, which are badly crippled between this city and Boston. A large force of employes will put them in good condition by an early hour in the morning.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 12.—It commenced raining here about 10 o'clock this morning, and continued until 2 in the afternoon, when it turned to a thick snow-storm, lasting about two hours, being accompanied by a heavy wind. A drizzling rain prevailed this evening, and still continues.

The Storm in This City.

The storm which commenced yesterday morning, and which afterward assumed such a violent tone, though unexpected, did not take people by surprise. The slight showers of the previous evening gradually increased toward morning, and soon became a fierce torrent which flooded the streets and thoroughfares. The sky was of an inky hue, and the wind which had been lowly moaning swept the rain before it in driving showers. In the cold chill of the morning, by the pale and flickering light of the lamps, the few whose business took them out at that unpropitious hour found their journeys along the storm-swept streets anything but agreeable. The wind veered round to the north-east, and blew fierce, cold, and piercing, and soon the weary snow came riding on the gale. The storm of wind, with alternate showers of wet, slushy snow, hail, and rain, continued with pertinacious regularity and disagreeable consequences. There were, however, many amusing incidents during the height of the storm, and the inclemency of the day was for a moment forgotten in the laughing and badinage called forth by the occasion. A stout old gentleman, covered by an umbrella and securely muffled up, was hurrying along, breasting the storm, but, seemingly, unconscious or regardless of danger ahead. He suddenly felt a disagreeable shock, his umbrella was instantly demoralized, and he became painfully conscious that he was in a very unbecoming and undignified position. A huge, red-faced woman was standing over him in a threatening attitude, flourishing the remains of his umbrella in dangerous proximity to his head, and expressing the most bloodthirsty intentions with regard to that old gentleman's body. In his haste he had violently inserted the point of the parasol into the susceptible frame of an old Irish applewoman, and nearly "kilt" her. A crowd had gathered, and the gentleman found some difficulty in escaping from the injured female; and what with "chaffing" of the gamins, the cold and damp condition of his clothes, and the shock which he had received by the fall, when he did escape his departure was sad and dejected. The snow and hail which had fallen during the day rendered walking exceedingly unpleasant, and as a consequence the street-cars became uncomfortably crowded. Then came the heavy, drenching rain, which saturated the luckless pedestrians, and effectually cleared the streets in more than one sense, for it swept from the City the slush of the day, and the last vestige of the Winter's snow. The tide in the rivers was unusually high, and the cellars along the water-front at the east and west sides were flooded, and much merchandise is reported damaged. The ferry-boats were not impeded by the storm, and made their trips regularly. A number of vessels ready for sea were at anchor in the harbor, and rode out the storm in safety. There are no accidents reported.

SCHOONER SUNK.

The Fishing Schooner J. T. D. Strickland Run Down—The Crew Saved.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 12.—The fishing schooner J. T. D. Strickland, of New-London, for George's Bank, on a fishing cruise, was run into this morning by schooner W. S. Flint, of Islesboro, Me., off Brenton's Reef. The former sunk immediately, but not, however, until the crew had lowered their boat and were safely on board. The other vessel refused to render any assistance, but immediately left the scene of the disaster and put into Dutch Island Harbor, with her entire head-gear carried away. It was blowing a hurricane at the time, and the captain and crew of the unfortunate vessel in their frail boat were landed on Brenton's Reef. They lost everything. The vessel was valued at $4,000.

THE HUDSON OPEN.

Arrival of the First Steamer at Albany.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 13—12½ A. M.—The steamboat Connecticut with a large tow has just arrived here. She is the first steamer to arrive up this season. Navigation has now fairly commenced on the Hudson.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The epizoötic is spreading to the interior towns of California.

Snow fell at Bethelem, Penn., yesterday morning to the depth of three inches.

The President has appointed Wm. B. Jones, of Alabama, United States Consul at Hesse Darmstadt.

The President has issued an order removing the Land office from Vermillion, Dakota, to Sioux Falls, Dakota Territory.

George L. Demond, of Springfield, Mass., a painter, thirty-three years of age, committed suicide, Friday, by taking morphine.

The Internal Revenue receipts yesterday were $268,300; receipts during the month, $3,267,682; grand total for the year to date, $96,314,682.

The schooner J. T. Strickland was run into and sunk, off Brenton's Reef, yesterday morning, by the Schooner W. Flint. The crew were saved.

The steam-boat Big Horn, from New-Orleans April 5, with an assorted cargo was burned on Friday at Point Pleasant, Bayou Bartholomew.

In Natick, Mass., on Friday, Willie Pray, only son of Constable Henry Pray, was drowned in the Charles River.

One of the thickest snow-storms of the season prevailed all yesterday afternoon in Boston, covering the streets with an inch or two of slush.

The body of Mr. Hitchman's son, of Sharon Springs, N. Y., was found, yesterday morning, in Bang's pond, under the bath-house. The boy was missed on the day previous.

There was a pigeon-shooting match at Buffalo, yesterday, between Ira E. Paine, of New-York, and James Ward, of Toronto, for a purse of $300. Ward won by five birds.

Lieut.-Col. John P. Hatch, of the Fourth Cavalry, will exchange with Lieut.-Col. Eugene A. Carr, of the Fifth Cavalry, the exchange being made at the request of said officers.

San Francisco mining shares are quoted as follows: Meadow Valley, $11 37½; Raymond & Ely, $60; Consolidated Virginia, $52; Savage, $38 50; Belcher, $66 50; Yellow Jacket, $59; Overman, $30.

A dwelling, occupied by Philip Dolmeyer, of Parkersburg, Va., was destroyed by fire Friday night, and a son of Mr. Dolmeyer, aged nine years, perished in the flames. The loss on the property is $5,000.

The amount of fractional currency received from the printing department of the Treasury during the week was $722,000; shipments of fractional currency, $890,000; shipments of legal tenders, $1,797,000.

The President yesterday gave audience to quite a number of persons on business matters, and at 1 o'clock went to the Treasury Department, and was engaged in consultation with Secretary Richardson for a long time.

The legal tenders outstanding are $358,519,625; national bank notes outstanding at this date, $346,056,584; amount held by the Treasurer as security for national bank circulation, $358,074,050, and for public deposits, $15,710,000.

The balances in the United States Treasury, yesterday, were: Currency, $2,108,319; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $25,220,000; coin, $70,111,186, including in coin certificates, $23,226,900.

The Superintendent of the Mounted Recruiting Service has been directed to send all the disposable colored recruits at St. Louis to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, for assignment to the Tenth Cavalry.

Gov. Bagley, of Michigan, has requested the Legislature to investigate the alleged frauds in the State Land Office by ex-Commissioner Edmonds in 1872. A committee will probably be appointed to pursue the investigation after the adjournment of the Legislature.

A Hard Struggle with a Bear.

From the Ithaca Journal, April 11.

This morning Mr. J. H. Comstock, a student and assistant in Prof. Wilder's department at the University, had his arm broken while assisting in an attempt to kill the bear which was purchased last year by the Professor. It seems he held its head and three or four others undertook to tie its legs. Bruin struggled, and becoming exasperated caught Mr. Comstock's arm in its mouth. In his struggles to free himself the bone of the lower arm was broken. The flesh was also badly bruised by the animal's teeth. The bear was afterward dispatched by means of chloroform.

Decision Against Woman's Suffrage in Pennsylvania.

The case of Miss Carrie Burnham vs. Lanning et al., involving the right of women to vote, has recently been decided in the Pennsylvania Supreme Court at Philadelphia. Miss Burnham brought suit against the election officers of her precinct for refusing her vote. In the Court of Nisi Prius, Judge Sharswood, after hearing her argument, decided against her right to suffrage. On Friday, 4th inst., when Miss Burnham concluded her argument, the Court—Chief-Justice Read, and Justices Agnew, Sharswood, Williams, and Mercur on the bench—sustained Judge Sharswood's opinion at Nisi Prius, that women have no right to vote in Pennsylvania. No written opinion was filed, but the Chief-Justice stated that the judgment was entered now, in order to facilitate the appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

RUSSIA AND KHIVA.

The Empire's Manifesto Prefatory to the Expedition.

From the St. Petersburg Invalide Russe.

The St. Petersburg *Invalide*, speaking on behalf of the Russian War Office, ushers in the Khiva campaign with the following solemn announcement:

In obedience to the commands of Imperial necessities, Russia, in the last eight years, has established herself firmly in Central Asia. One portion of this region has been annexed, another acknowledges our moral and political influence. Finding itself in immediate contact with the Khanates of Khokand, Bokhara, Khiva, and Eastern Turkestan, the supreme authorities of our Central Asian possessions, in harmony with the unvarying instructions of the Government, from the very first attempted to establish sincere and amicable relations with their principal neighbors. These relations having for their object the development of commercial intercourse advantageous to both parties alike, our Central Asia authorities more than once removed the causes of possible conflicts arising against their will, and without their being responsible. If, unfortunately, we were sometimes obliged to have recourse to main force, the facts prove that we never resorted to extreme measures until we had repeatedly tried to convince our adversaries that the consequences of a rupture could not but be disadvantageous to them. The principal object of our policy in Central Asia, after establishing the elementary principles of civilized life, has been to secure the widest possible field for Russian commerce, by opening fresh markets, and acquiring the necessary guarantees for regular and peaceful intercourse with adjacent countries. Our endeavors in this direction are not without results. Russian commerce in Central Asia has attained a very respectable figure, and there is no doubt that the neighboring Khanates will gradually perceive that their prosperity is most surely based upon that friendly intercourse with us, to bring about which we have done all in our power. It was not easy to do this. The Asiatic chieftains and populations did not at first realize the real purport of our efforts. To their limited intellect it was incomprehensible that a power having a military force so formidable in their eyes should labor to conclude commercial treaties, when it could destroy their independent existence without any difficulty. Our first propositions, therefore, were met with suspicion and ill-will, the natives wishing not only to keep aloof from every engagement with us, but also to profit by the first opportunity for checking the invading infidels. Notwithstanding all this, thanks to the continuous efforts of the local authorities, our relations toward most of our Central Asia neighbors have gradually improved, and to-day are of an entirely satisfactory nature. The commercial treaties concluded by the Governor-General of Turkestan with the chiefs of Khokand, Bokhara, and Yarkand, which were recently made public, attest the progress of our influence, and are so many proofs that the natives begin to appreciate the advantages of a rapprochement toward Russia. Unfortunately, however, our wish for pacific relations with the most westerly of our neighbors, Khiva, has not been fulfilled. In this direction all our exertions were futile. No sooner had the territory occupied by us been formed into the Province of Turkestan than the Governor-General apprised the Khan of Khiva of his appointment to the new dignity, proposing the conclusion of a commercial treaty on condition that the Khan was to refrain from all interference with the affairs of our Khirgese. The Khan of Khiva thought it unnecessary to accede to the wishes expressed, or, indeed, to make any reply at all. He, on the contrary, sent gangs of robbers to the mouth of the Sir Daria and to the Orenburg Steppe, who carried away our Khirgese, levied taxes in the name of their Khan, and in case of resistance plundered and destroyed whole villages. The years 1869 and 1870 have supplied ample proofs of the Khiva Government being privy to the proceedings of these predatory bands. The numerous Khiva emissaries, who in those years made their appearance in the Orenburg Steppe, were provided with incendiary manifestoes calling our subjects to arms, and bearing the signature of the Khan and his principal counselors; and bands which had started from Khiva menaced individual travelers and whole caravans going from Orenburg to Tashkent, along the main road from Orsk to Kasalinsk. Several merchants and others were killed, many were dragged into slavery, and commerce gradually suspended on what had formerly been its principal highway. When at last these disorders in the Steppes of Orenburg and Manguishlak were put a stop to, the chief criminals found refuge in Khiva, where they were rewarded by the Khan. So little did the Khiva Government understand its commercial interest, and so hostile was it to Russia, that in 1870 it actually forbade corn to be exported from the districts bordering upon Kasalinsk. There could then be no doubt as to the hostility of the Khivese Government. Still, the Russian Government, wishing to avoid resorting to main force, continued to make overtures intended to draw the Khanate into a more peaceful and equitable path, in the interest both of our border populations and of the Khivese themselves. With a view to this end the Governor-General of Turkestan again addressed himself to the Khan, as well as to his leading Ministers, exhorting them to put a stop to their inimical proceedings, and endeavoring to prove that whereas they could not but benefit by engaging in friendly intercourse with us, continued hostility must sooner or later end in fatal disaster. These admonitions had no effect; the answers returned by the Kush Beg and Divan Beg—the Vizier and Treasurer—being couched in the most arrogant tone, and preferring pretensions which could not be admitted. With the one object of pacific commercial development steadily before them, the Russian Government, looking out for the shortest road to Central Asia, determined to erect a fortified factory on the eastern shores of the Caspian. For this purpose we occupied a point on the Bay of Krasnovodsk toward the close of 1869. This measure, it is well known, was intended to attract a portion of the Central Asian caravans toward the banks of the Caspian, whence communication with the interior of Russia would have been so much more rapid and convenient than through the vast Khirgese Steppe. Another object we pursued in gaining a footing on the south-eastern shore of the Caspian was to secure the safety of our nomad subjects in the neighborhood of the sea, and to improve our relations with Khiva. The reconnoitrements made by the detachment of Krasnovodsk, with a view to explore the country and discover a good caravan road, apparently made some impression upon the Khivese. At the beginning of 1872 two embassies of the Khan arrived, the one at Fort Alexander, on the peninsula of Manguishlak, the other at Orenburg, alleging they had been sent to reopen friendly relations with Russia. The Russian Government, knowing but too well what to think of friendly demonstrations made by Asiatic chiefs when they begin to apprehend danger, declined to open negotiations until after the two following conditions had been fulfilled: Firstly, the Khan of Khiva was immediately to set at liberty all Russian prisoners kidnapped by Khivese or Khirgese parties; secondly, the Khan of Khiva was to give satisfactory explanations to the Governor-General of Turkestan on the subject of the letters addressed to him by that dignitary. Moderate as these terms were, they were declined by Khiva. Russian subjects to this day continue slaves in the possession of the Khan and his high functionaries.

The above shows what the patience and pacific disposition of Russia has been. But there are limits to everything. The dignity and interests of the Empire do not permit us to tolerate that the insignificant chief of a half savage tribe should peril the liberty and tranquillity of our subjects with impunity, and reject the friendly overtures so persistently tendered on our part. By his weakness, as well as the obstinacy of his counselors, Mohammed Rakhim Khan has brought upon himself the danger now threatening him and his country. The last refusal of Khiva to listen to our complaints has rendered it indispensable for us to employ other means of proving to this Khanate that the deserts which surround it will not protect it from merited chastisement. For this purpose a resolution was arrived at last December of organizing an expedition against Khiva, to start from three different points—Orenburg, the Caucasus, and Turkestan. The preparations are nearly complete. The three columns are to perform a concentric movement from the shores of the Caspian, the Emba Fort, and the mouth of the Sir Daria. After the junction of these columns, or when they shall have effected a communication with each other, the troops operating on Khivese territory will pass under the command of the Governor-General of Turkestan. From the intelligence received it appears that the Orenburg detachment is already on the march, and will arrive at the Emba Fort by the end of the present month. Toward the beginning of May, the three detachments, in accordance with the orders given, will reach the Khivan borders.

Then follows the story of the Khivese emissaries, and their incendiary proceedings on the Peninsula of Bensatchi.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Why the Siege of Puigcerda was Abandoned—The Approach of a Spanish Column, or Good Friday?

MADRID, April 12.—The force of Carlists under Saballs, which attacked Puigcerda, was 1,000 strong, while the defenders of the town numbered 500, of whom only fifty were soldiers, the remainder being citizens. After a fusilade of twenty-four hours' duration, the ammunition of the Republicans became exhausted, and the Alcalde of Puigcerda sent for reinforcements, which arrived too late to participate in the fighting, as the Carlists had ceased their attack and withdrawn from before the town. The insurrectionists carried their wounded with them and burned the bodies of their dead.

PARIS, April 12.—A dispatch from Perpignan says the Carlists retreated from before Puigcerda in consequence of the arrival of three columns of Spanish troops to reinforce the garrison of the town. The Carlists themselves, however, tell a different story. They say they abandoned the attack and withdrew because they would not fight on Good Friday. They also state that they intend to return and renew the attack.

Don Carlos arrived in Perpignan before the attack on Puigcerda, and there awaited the result.

The Pope's Illness Serious—Anxiety at the Vatican.

LONDON, April 12.—Dispatches from Rome represent the illness of the Pope as serious; the disease from which he is suffering being rheumatic fever accompanied by an ulcerated leg. On Thursday his condition was the cause of much anxiety at the Vatican.

The usual Easter ceremonies in the Catholic churches throughout England will be curtailed in consequence of the sickness of the Holy Father.

ROME, April 12.—The Pope was better this morning. The *Voce Verita*, (newspaper,) this afternoon, announces that His Holiness has continued to improve. During the day he received the Cardinals, and wrote several letters.

The *Fanfulla* says the Holy Father suffers from an unceasing pain in his left side and nausea.

Herr Lasker, of the Prussian Diet—Death of a French Author—The Contested Fisheries.

BERLIN, April 12.—Hon. George Bancroft, the American Minister, yesterday entertained at dinner Herr Lasker, the member of the Prussian Diet who at the last session originated the inquiry into the alleged corruption in the procuring of railway concessions.

Prince Bismarck has left Berlin for his estate at Varzin, where he will remain until after the Easter holidays.

PARIS, April 12.—M. Saint Marc Girardin, the well-known French author, died suddenly yesterday. His disease was apoplexy.

BRUSSELS, April 12.—The Government has stationed a man-of-war at Ostend to prevent English fishing vessels from encroaching beyond the prescribed limits.

Correction of a Rumor in Berlin as to a Change in the American Legation.

BERLIN, April 12.—A rumor which has been current in Berlin, that Mr. Bancroft, United States Minister, would soon resign, is denied to-day. Mr. Bancroft recently received a letter from President Grant, commendatory of his course. He also continues to enjoy the confidence of the Emperor William and Prince Bismarck. Mr. Bancroft has entirely recovered from his late indisposition.

The Coming Election in Paris for Deputy—The Belgian Quarrymen.

PARIS, April 12.—The Moderate Republicans in the National Assembly have failed to induce M. Thiers to withdraw M. de Remusat's candidacy for the vacancy in that body from Paris.

Le Siècle, in its issue to-day, announces that it will support M. Barodet.

BRUSSELS, April 12.—The strike of the quarrymen of the Enghien district in Hainault has ended.

Escape of Bidwell, the Alleged Bank of England Forger, at Havana.

HAVANA, April 11, via KEY WEST, April 12.—Bidwell, the alleged Bank of England forger, escaped from prison, yesterday, by jumping over the balcony. He was partly dressed. He is supposed to be hiding in the city. Bidwell's Havana friends, seeing the impossibility of counteracting, by legal means, the efforts of the British Consul to secure his extradition, undoubtedly planned this affair.

The New Atlantic Cable.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 12.—The steamer Kangaroo to-day began the work of laying the shore end of the new Atlantic cable, from the cable-house at Fresh Water Point to near Chebucto Head, where it will be buried until the arrival of the Great Eastern, which is to lay the main portion of the cable. Pictou Harbor is open for navigation.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, April 13—1 A. M.—The low barometer that was on Friday night over the lower lakes has moved north-westward beyond our stations, and a second storm centre has, during Saturday, moved northward on to Long Island Sound, and eastward toward Cape Cod. The area of highest barometer has moved south-westward into Tennessee and the Eastern Gulf States, and the falling barometer in the North-west precedes a storm centre now apparently in Dakota. North-westerly gales, backing to the north, have prevailed on Long Island Sound, and brisk north-east winds over Massachusetts Bay. Brisk north and north-west winds, with light rain or cloudy weather, have generally prevailed in the Middle Atlantic States, and north-west winds, with partly cloudy or clear weather, are now reported from the Ohio Valley, Lake Erie, and South Atlantic States. Light easterly winds and calms, with clear weather, now prevail in the Gulf States. Fresh to brisk south-easterly winds in the Missouri Valley and North-east, as far as heard from.

PROBABILITIES.

The storm of the East Atlantic Coast will move westward during Sunday; for New-England fresh to brisk north-east winds, backing to north-west, with cloud and rain; for the Middle States north and north-west winds, rising barometer and clear weather with diminishing north-west winds and cool weather; for the Western Gulf States and Lower Missouri Valley falling barometer, southerly winds, and increasing cloudiness; for the Ohio Valley and upper lakes falling barometer, rising temperature, northerly winds and partly cloudy weather; for the lower lakes light winds, partly cloudy and clear weather.

Special for Washington.—Rising barometer, north and north-west winds and cloudy and clearing weather. Cautionary signals continue at Boston, Portland, and Eastport.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 43; 6 A. M., 41; 9 A. M., 36; 12 M., 36½; 3 P. M., 39½; 6 P. M., 41; 9 P. M., 37½; 12 P. M., 37½; average temperature yesterday, 38⅞; average temperature for the week, 46¼.

A Mysterious Fire in Brooklyn.

On Friday afternoon an isolated one-story and attic frame dwelling-house, on Chestnut-street, near Humboldt-street, Brooklyn, was seen on fire. No alarm was sent out and no efforts made to extinguish the flames, and the building with its contents was burned to the ground. The fire did not come to the knowledge of the police until yesterday afternoon. The house was owned and occupied by Mr. C. Duffy and family, all of whom were absent at the time.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

FLOWERS OF THE HEART.

There are some flowers that bloom,
Tended by angels even from their birth,
Filling the world with beauty not of earth,
And heaven-born perfume.

Along Life's stony path,
To many a toiling pilgrim, cheer they bring,
And oftentimes in living glory spring
Beside the poor man's hearth.

Fairest of all the band
(E'en as the snowdrop lifts its fearless head,
In storm and wind, unmoved, unblemished,)
Truth's precious blossoms stand.

The daisy's star is bright,
O'er vale and meadow sprinkled wide and free,
So to the shadowed earth doth Charity
Bring soft celestial light.

O cherish carefully
The tender bud of Patience; 'tis a flower
Beloved of God! in sorrow's darkest hour
'Twill rise to comfort thee.

So, when all else hath gone
Of joy and hope, through winter's icy gloom,
The Alpine violet puts forth its bloom
Where sunbeam never shone.

Strong Self-denial's stem
Of thorns, clasp well, for, if not upon earth,
In paradise 'twill burst in roses forth,
Each present thorn a gem.

These are the flowers that bloom,
Tended by angels even from their birth,
Filling pure hearts with beauty not of earth,
And heaven-born perfume.

TEN MINUTES' LATE.

A TALE WITHOUT A MORAL.

DEDICATED TO UNPUNCTUAL PEOPLE.

I have always been late all my life. I began it by being ten minutes late for a title and fortune. In this wise it happened: My mother, after ten years of marriage, during which time she had not made the slightest attempt at presenting my father with an heir, suddenly announced that she had great hopes of, in time, supplying him with the much-desired blessing. Great hopes they proved themselves to be, for one lovely June morning she not only conferred on my father one son, but being determined to do nothing by halves, ten minutes afterward a second made his appearance. The eldest son was at once proclaimed as such, and invested with a piece of blue ribbon—which I should think formed a pleasing contrast, to the crimson wrist it adorned—that no mistake as to his identity should occur, while I, not being expected, came off second best in honor and attention, and went shares in all the goods the gods had provided for my brother, i. e., his food, his clothes, and his cradle. Of course we were the image of each other, and being strongly impressed with the fact we naturally grew up to admire each other intensely.

I never, however, quite forgave him for giving me the go-by in my entrance into life until he squared matters by outrunning me in another race which proved more to my advantage than the first. It is this adventure I am about to relate.

First it is necessary to tell you, that through a whim of my mother's we were christened by the respective names of Charles and Charlewood; my father's name was Manners; my mother having been an heiress of the name of Compton, had conferred it, with herself, on my grateful father, whose acres before his marriage were not equal to his ancestry, and whose baronetcy was bestowed upon him by an impoverished monarch, who received in exchange an equivalent, and rather more, in the coin of his realm. Such being the case, the double patronymic of Compton-Manners descended to the twin offspring of the illustrious couple afore-mentioned, and remained their undisputed possession, as my mother, after that supreme and highly-successful effort of maternity, rested on her laurels, so to speak, and no other child arrived to share my fortune as a younger son. I have mentioned that it was a whim of my mother's to call us both by Christian names beginning with the same letters, and the same whim caused her to increase if possible the likeness between us by dressing us exactly alike. Of course, this occasioned endless confusion, but, luckily, when we had both attained the age of twelve years, my hair grew rapidly darker, while my brother's retained its rich auburn color. This at once, greatly to my mother's disgust, proclaimed a difference between us, though we possessed the same blue eyes, dark eyelashes, and regular features.

I pass over the school-days at Harrow, a year at Christ Church, and, finally, as we would have it so, our first separation, my brother Charley getting his commission in the Guards, while I contented myself with one in the Rifle Brigade; and I had not been in that most edifying and steadiest of dear old regiments for a month before I became fully convinced that the Guards were nowhere as compared with it, and not for gold untold would I have exchanged my dark green—there is really as much green about it as there is in a London square—for the gaudier trappings of the Household troops.

When I was about two and twenty it chanced that my brother's battalion of Guards and my battalion of the Rifle Brigade were ordered to Montreal, we preceding the Guards by a few weeks. It happened to be about the time that a certain political outbreak was feared, and soon after our arrival at Montreal I was sent on detachment to a country town to frighten the disaffected inhabitants into good behaviour. This proceeding, strange to say, gave great delight to some of them, though I fear it was only the female portion of the town of Agnesville, Canada West, who hailed our advent, not only as a protection, but as a break in the monotony of an otherwise decidedly dull country town.

You must know that in those days of youth and folly, dear reader, I prided myself on an unexceptionable taste in beauty, and to keep up my suppposed credit for this I went systematically to work to ascertain who was the belle par excellence before I fixed on any young lady as my "muffin" during our stay at Agnesville. For the first week I flirted generally; the second week I began to reduce the circle of my acquaintance; the third found me in a state of waver between two beauties; and by the end of the first month I was, figuratively speaking, on my knees before Miss Marguerite Duval, who, I had now quite made up my mind, was one of the most beautiful, as well as one of the most innocent and simple-minded, of her sex. Who could doubt the fact for an instant who had been permitted the felicity of gazing at her? When with her I felt inspired, like Montrose,

"To make her glorious by my pen, and famous by my sword."

When I was away from her I felt—don't be shocked, my sentimental reader—as if I had had nothing to eat for a fortnight, followed by an extraordinary tendency toward Villa Duval. This, I suppose, was sympathetical electricity.

Let me describe her; let me, in fact, make her glorious by my pen, as the substitute of a rifle, I fear, precludes the possibility of winning her fame by any other means. She was tall and slight—very slight. Now this slightness is, to my mind, almost a fault in a Canadian beauty, and it is in the one respect of figure that the maidens of England excel their Canadian sisters. Imploring your pardon for this digression, let me proceed with my portrait. Very slight, with a graceful, piquant head, crowned with quantities of silky hair, massed in an extraordinary and mysterious way, all loops and twists and coils and sunshine. No—it was not dyed, and it was not bought. She fainted in my arms once, and, though it came tumbling down in glorious and golden confusion, it did not tumble off. These wonderful tresses were cut straight across the forehead à la Vandyke. I am aware that this way of arranging the hair is generally condemned as "bad style," but it was not so common then as it is now, and, I boldly say, nothing can be more becoming when it forms a fair and silken fringe over a soft young forehead and dark pencilled eyebrows. As for the eyes, it is simply impossible to describe them. They were "everything by turns and nothing long." Yes; they were always beautiful—melting, burning, laughing, loving, scorning. They were large, they were brown, with very large dilating irides, and they were guarded by a double file of lashes, long, soft, and almost black.

As I write these words in praise of those wonderful eyes, helping my memory with a glance at a vignette by Notman that does them but scant justice, if any, the recollection of them even now will stir the blood in my veins, and cause my heart to beat almost as tumultuously as if I were once more gazing into their unfathomable depths in the conservatory, or, to use Maggie's own words, "the Flirtorium," at Villa Duval.

It must not be supposed that I was allowed undisputed possession of the first place in Miss Marguerite Duval's affections. Had that been the case, I ask myself, looking back as I do now over an intervening lapse of time, How long should I have valued such solitary possession? And I answer after reflection, and always taking the lapse of time into consideration, Not an hour! I should have certainly sent in my resignation, which she on her side would have accepted as gracefully as she did everything, from bouquets to bracelets, with a faint sigh perhaps over the fickleness of mankind generally and soldierkind individually. But Miss Duval was never doomed to receive mortification at my hands; she had swarms of admirers, some of whom were declared lovers, and I being, as I have before stated, very young and very foolish and not a little vain, actually allowed myself to be aggravated into love with her; I really cannot describe the process in any other way, and the amount of excitement I went through in keeping my place among my rivals and my anxiety always to be first by her side, almost cured me of my early failing.

When the Rifle Brigade, or, to use the Agnesville abbreviation, "the brigade," had been quartered there two months, it was agitated among us that a ball to our hospitable entertainers would not only be right and proper, but politic—in fact the only thing wanting to restore completely and immediately that loyal state of feeling that once existed in Agnesville. We at once called a meeting to discuss and settle this important matter without more delay, as we were in fear of being recalled to headquarters immediately, now that the Fenian panic seemed to have abated. After the question of funds had been discussed, and we had all declared our readiness to place our enormous fortunes at the disposal of the mess committee, the next question was mooted as to "when?" and "where?"

"When? Next week," was the answer from one of the younger and more enthusiastic of the Prince Consort's Own. "Where? In Aylmer's Hall, to be sure, not in this wretched rat-hole they call a barrack."

The first part of this suggestion was negatived as impossible by the steadier members of our council, the second was taken into consideration and ultimately carried without a dissentient voice. The ball was finally fixed for that day fortnight at Aylmer's Hall, a tolerably good set of public reception rooms in the heart of the little town, which were used for State affairs and small entertainments, and called Aylmer's Hall, after a former Canadian Governor of that name who had passed through the town during its erection.

It was the day before that fixed for our ball, and when my arduous duties were over, I drove out to Villa Duval to pay my respects to la belle Marguerite. It was lovely weather in early Spring, and the delicate tender green of grass and foliage was an inexpressible relief after the endless wearying miles of snow we had been gazing on and walking over for months. The sun had already attained considerable heat, and when I reached my destination I found the jalousies closed, the awnings spread over the balconies, and some of the inhabitants of the villa assembled under the sheltering colonnade, while the more venturesome were returning to croquet with all the zest that a long interval devoted to sleighing and toboggin was likely to inspire them with.

I was received with considerable enthusiasm, and a flattering increase of color on Maggie's fair cheeks as she left her game and came forward, mallet in hand, to greet me. I was not a little annoyed, however, when I discovered in a young man who was her partner at croquet, one of my brother officers, as I had hoped I should reign supreme on this occasion, and did not fancy the espionage now, and the chaff afterward, that would most assuredly be my lot. I therefore rather surlily refused Marguerite's request that I would join their party on the lawn, and throwing myself lazily on a rug that was spread under the colonnade devoted myself to a younger sister of my enchantress, who, for her age, scarcely sixteen, had a very fair idea of flirting. Miss Eunice was kept as a rule in the background, and how heartily she enjoyed on this occasion being first instead of second. I could see by the dimples round the mouth and the quiver of the dark eyelashes, in spite of her efforts to look demure. My back was turned on the croquet party, but I could see the whole scene reflected panorama-like in the plate-glass of the window in front of me, and in spite of my access of temper I was not a little amused at the evident pique which Maggie endeavored to hide by apparent absorption in her game, and I was as usual irresistibly fascinated by her grace, and the perfect foot she displayed in the rapid movements entailed by the vagaries of croquet.

Meanwhile Eunice did la belle ingénue to perfection, and while her little white fingers moved rapidly through her tatting, or some such pretentious work she was engaged in, her eyes and tongue were not slothful.

"And you will, you promise me, won't you, Mr. Manners?" she said, ending with these words a torrent of vivacious nonsense about her first ball and her fears that I should be too grand to dance "with such a stupid little thing as me, you know."

"Yes, you poor little Cinderella, I will do anything in the world you like to please you," I replied, returning her soft glances with interest, and in absurdly tender tones; for I could see in my impromptu looking-glass that Maggie was approaching and was probably within earshot.

Eunice, to do her justice, looked a little astonished, and, I fancy, received an admonishing look from her sister, for she got up and went into the house, saying something about ordering tea, and then Maggie and I were left to a certain extent alone. As the house was a square surrounded by a piazza, the step or two I had taken in rising, had carried me round one corner of it, and a newly-leafed and thickly-growing Virginia creeper screened us from the rest of the party.

There was silence for a moment, and then she said, "Come and see the monkey."

Dear me! how many tête-à-tête visits we paid that monkey; and how very little attention that small representative of our former inglorious but untrammeled state ever received! In that day Mr. Darwin's theory had not attained its present beautiful perfection; had such been the case, what inexhaustible resource of scientific argument would that little animal have suggested to us. As it was, in my foolish, and I must add insolent, ignorance of the close connection between ourselves and that little gibbering nutcracker, I wondered how God, who had created so frightful a parody on man could have devised so beautiful a creature as the fair woman who stood beside me, holding out her delicate snow-white hand to be emptied of its treasure of nuts by a black paw with curved nails, and hairy cuticle.

Pardon this digression; perhaps the reason of our undue partiality for the monkey was, that he lived in a house, suitable as to size, at the end of a long avenue, which house by a fortunate coincidence, and a lucky contrivance of art and nature, was not visible from any window of the villa; moreover, by keeping under the piazza for a yard or so, we could diverge from thence into this avenue without any one on the other side being the wiser. After a moment spent in laying in a stock of nuts for Dolly we started cautiously and rapidly on our little excursion.

"We must not be long," said Maggie, "for tea will be ready directly, and I guess I shall be wanted."

"It may be the last time I shall ever see the monkey," I said pathetically, not the least seeing how ridiculous my remark must sound. I have since thought how well Maggie resisted the struggle to laugh that must have assailed her, for she had a strong sense of the ridiculous. She replied, without a muscle of her face moving:

"Capt. Johnstone was telling us you expect to be recalled soon, but I hope it is only a false report. We should miss you all—really!"

"I don't suppose you'd care," said I, shaking the basket of nuts so energetically that two or three hopped out on to the gravel path and necessitated our both stooping to pick them up. If two faces *did* get close together for a second, what matter? There was only Dolly the monkey looking on, and he could not tell tales—luckily!

"I don't suppose you'd care?" said I, repeating my question and trying to get a peep at the eyes that were shaded by the envious straw hat.

She did not reply; she did far better, raised those darkly fringed lids and gazed full at me. Was there a tear trembling on the lashes?

There surely was, and the thought intoxicated me. I caught her round the waist, and drawing her unresistingly toward me, began, "My darling!" In another moment I should have poured my love tale into her ear, when a rustling in the neighboring bushes and a laugh startled me, and I had hardly time to release Marguerite when from behind the monkey-house appeared Johnstone and *la belle ingénue*. Maggie, who had fled from my grasp like a startled fawn, had instantly regained her composure and began to feed poor, neglected Dolly, who was chattering and grinning, and trying with his paw stretched to its utmost length to reach the nuts, talking to him as if she had but one thought in life and that thought giving a monkey nuts.

At that moment, balked as I was, I hated Eunice, Johnstone, the monkey, everything but Marguerite, whom I loved with a passion which astonished myself.

"I came for the keys," said Eunice, with an aggravatingly pert smile and know-all-about-it sort of look.

"And what did Capt. Johnstone come for?" said Marguerite, bestowing her last nut on the monkey, and speaking in the sweetest tones imaginable.

"To see your charming monkey, Miss Duval," replied Johnstone, smiling, "and to assist your sister in the search for the key."

"Hang the keys!" said I, semi-audibly.

"Yes; but that's just what Marguerite won't recollect to do, though mamma has had a nail driven in for her and all," said Eunice, with a delightful simplicity.

What the "all" was I was never fated to hear, for Marguerite made one effort to renew our tête-à-tête by dispatching her sister to the house with the said keys in great hopes that Capt. Johnstone would think it necessary to escort her on her return journey, but she and I were doomed to be disappointed, for Johnstone stuck to us perseveringly from that moment until I took my leave. I only just managed, as I pressed her hand at parting, to whisper "Keep the first dance for me to-morrow night," and even this was overheard by Johnstone, who said:

"He'll not be there to claim it, Miss Duval. Don't you wait for him; he was never known to keep an appointment in his life," and a good deal more in the same pleasant bantering strain. It was enough to try the patience of a saint, and as I never pretended to be worthy of canonical honors, my reader, unless she or he happens to be blest with a super-angelic nature, may easily picture to her or himself the horrible temper I was in when I mounted my dogcart to return to the barracks in company with my interfering friend Capt. Johnstone. I had indeed almost descended to the petty revenge of refusing him the lift back that he had the audacity to demand, but the recollection that if I did so he would probably remain in my beloved's company until the next car passed made me deem it more prudent to comply.

Johnstone was really a friend of mine and a good fellow, but possessed, as I then thought, of no tact whatever. Directly we were off he began cheerily:

"What's the row, old fellow? Won't she have anything to say to you?"

"I beg you will not make Miss Duval the subject of any foolish jesting," I replied with dignity.

He gave a whistle long and low. "Why, you don't mean to say, Charlie, it's as serious as all that? I am sorry I spoke."

I vouchsafed no reply, but gave the mare a savage cut. My companion lit a cigar, and after a puff or two began;

"But seriously, Manners, I hope you are not caught. You are far too young, and the girl has nothing but her looks; these, I admit, are good enough to turn an older head than yours; but still you'll be a great fool to give up all your future to a pair of fine eyes."

"What the d—— can it matter to you what I do?" I retorted, further incensed by the contempt expressed for my two and twenty years. "And I consider the expression you use with reference to 'being caught' extremely offensive, in the strongest sense of the word, to Miss Duval, whose name I again request may not be mentioned in my presence."

"Oh, these boys! these boys!" grumbled my adviser; then laying his hand firmly on my shoulder, he said: "Now, look here, Manners, you are a capital good fellow—far too good a fellow to make a fool of yourself and quarrel with your best friend. You are irritated just now, and not likely to take a favorable view of my conduct. Some day you will thank me for the last hour's work. I am many years older than you, and I have saved more than one youngster from marrying in haste and repenting at leisure, and by Jove! I'll save you whether you like it or no."

I was provoked at his obstinacy, but his good-tempered face and little twinkling eyes—not unlike the monkey we had just left—upset my gravity and forgetting my dignity I burst into a hearty laugh.

"That's all right," said my unthwartable friend; "I see I'm forgiven, Charlie. I wish, at the same time, I could see any signs in your face of taking my advice and letting the matter drop, now and forever."

I became grave again and replied stiffly, "I am obliged to you for your advice, Johnstone, and I am sure you mean it kindly, but I consider I am compromised and bound in honor to propose to Miss Duval; and moreover, I tell you frankly that I intend to do so to-morrow night at the ball."

Now, to tell the truth, until that moment I had never quite made up my mind to take the final step; and as to being compromised, officers in the army, who are always running the blockade, so to speak, know a trick worth two of that. But I had recovered my temper a little, and with it a strong temptation had set in to defy my self-instituted mentor. The latter shrugged his shoulders, and merely remarking, "That being all settled, it is useless to discuss the subject further until the young lady has either accepted or rejected you," changed the topic, and we talked away amicably till we reached our quarters in time to dress for mess. After that convivial repast was over, I beat a retreat to my own room, as I found the mess committee had by no means exhausted the subject of the coming ball.

Now, from personal experience, I should say that a good dinner, a fair allowance of wine, a luxurious arm-chair, solitude, and a pipe, are to a man, however slightly in love, fuel to the flames; and if your experience tells you the same I need hardly say that, on this particular evening, under these particular circumstances, my thoughts had a decided leaning to one subject. Should I propose to Marguerite Duval, or no? Prudence—that too often fatal enemy to the tender passion—said "No." Love contradicted her flatly and said "Yes." And Love, having the formidable allies before mentioned to strengthen his cause, was on the point of gaining a victory over his stern adversary, when I was recalled to a sense of my present position by the opening of the ante-room door, from whence distasteful sounds of mirth were borne on the tobacco-tainted air; then, as I feared, steps approached my door, which I had taken the precaution of locking. I paid no attention to a loud knocking, which was followed immediately by a violent wrench at the handle, and "I say, old fellow!"

"Well?" I growled surlily.

"I say, old fellow!"

"Well?" (still more surlily, and drawn out into a prolonged tone of irritation.)

"It's only me—Hood; I want to speak to you."

Here another voice chimed in: "Oh! leave him alone—he's a sulky brute—and come and have a game of pool." Then the speaker walked off, leaving Hood master of the position.

Hood, or, as we generally called him, Robin, was a great ally of mine, and as good a fellow as ever lived; so, repenting of my ungraciousness, I opened my door cautiously and admitted him. Though I had yielded so far, I was too sulky to offer him my favorite arm-chair, but let him make himself as happy as he could in an American rocking-chair, with his feet up on another. Next came the inevitable question: "Got anything to drink?"

"What a bore you are!" I replied civilly, and dragging my weary limbs out of my chair, I produced from an oaken bureau some seltzer, brandy, champagne, and some old Venetian glasses, of which I was not a little proud.

"Why, old fellow, you have got an attack of blue devils to-night, and no mistake," said my companion, helping himself liberally to liquor. "I'll give you some of this delectable beverage, and you'll be all square in no time at all."

Having taken a dose of that remedy of the British sub. against all evils, I became more amiable, and we both began to smoke. At last Hood asked, as he knocked the ashes out of the top of his old gentleman's expansive head, and proceeded to refill it again from the contents of a small sealskin tobacco-pouch, "Any plans for to-morrow, Manners? I vote we get away from the busy haunts of man, especially committee men."

"No, I've no plans; and I perfectly agree with you that flight or suicide is the only course left open to us."

"Not going to see Mademoiselle Marguerite, eh?" This was said too gravely for me to take umbrage. I glanced at him to try and detect chaff, but his face was as sober as a judge's is popularly supposed to be, and wearing that peculiarly dreamy expression the physiognomy of man derives from the perfect enjoyment of a second pipe.

"No, I was there to-day," I said, conscious of a wretched failure in my attempted unconcern of tone.

Puff, puff, from Robin, and silence for a few seconds. "I am going to drive out to Netherootes," he presently said, apparently regardless of my last remark. "Will you come? Let me see, do you know them?"

"I know the son; and between you and me, I think he is a bit of a cad."

"Not a bit of one, but the whole animal," replied Hood; "but the girls are pretty, and sing like syrens. By Jove," he added, waxing quite enthusiastic, "I could listen for ever to Paulina's voice."

"Are these young ladies Terpsichores as well as Euterpes?" I asked sententiously.

"What the deuce do you mean?" said Robin, who was not well up in his classics, not having had the advantage of a college education. (?)

"Well, in plain English, are they dancers as well as musicians? And are they coming to our ball?"

"Decidedly. I have promised to dine there and escort them thither; and I have an invitation for you to do the same."

I was about to express my approval of the arrangement, for I had long wished to make the Miss Fanshaws' acquaintance, when my appointment with Marguerite flashed to my recollection, and I hesitated.

"I should like to go with you, of all things, Robin; but won't it make us late at our ball? For the Colonel expressed a hope we should be all there to receive our guests."

"Is that your only reason for wishing to be early? But I won't chaff you, my dear Charlie," replied Robin. "To relieve your mind, let me assure you you will be in ample time for the first dance. The Fanshaw girls have each a promising flirtation on hand, and are not likely to be late. So you come with me to Netherootes; we'll drive out about 4 o'clock, and I promise you a very agreeable afternoon."

I consented, but not without some fears, for one well knows how difficult it is to start from a country-house eight miles off so as to be in anything like time. The next day, at 4 o'clock, found me driving with Robin through Mr. Fanshaw's pretty pleasure-ground, and approaching the large white veranda-guarded house. My friend was right; we had a very pleasant afternoon; the girls were large-eyed, large-limbed, and large-voiced, and sang to perfection. The dinner, also, when it arrived, was perfection; but it was unpunctual, and my fears were realized when, on the ladies leaving us, I looked at the clock and saw the hand fast approaching 9. The ladies had to dress, and I saw the gentlemen of the party intended to fortify themselves against the fatigues of the coming evening by a "big drink," and I reflected with the calm agony of despair, that if I were enabled to keep my appointment it must be by a miracle. However, I determined upon making an attempt, and leaning across the table, I said to Hood, "I must be off. Will you let me order the dogcart at once?"

"Couldn't be done, dear boy," he said with provoking calmness; "I should have to pay a doctor's bill either for your neck or my horse's knees, to a dead certainty. No one but myself shall drive Semiramis; she takes after her beautiful namesake, who, by all accounts, was a rum one. Besides, I have promised to take Fanshaw over, and you are to cavalier the ladies."

There was nothing more to be said, and I wisely gave up the idea of being in time, and trusted to the chapter of accidents. And a very long chapter it was. It was exactly half-past ten when we got under way, and it was not by any means plain sailing after that. What with a gibbing horse, a broken bolt, and something wrong with Hood's turn-out—he insisted on our waiting while he remedied it, it being, he said, so unsociable to divide parties—it was twelve o'clock before we reached Aylmer's Hall, and by that time the fun was raging fast and furious. Of course I was bound to dance with the Miss Fanshaws directly we got into the ball-room, and I did so with as good a grace as was compatible with the fact that the whole time I was looking eagerly about me for Marguerite. She was nowhere to be seen. There were gardens at the back of the hall, and these were lit up for the occasion with colored lamps, and there were seats placed at intervals for the comfort of exhausted dancers. Immediately on obtaining my release from the second Miss Fanshaw I went off on a systematic search for Marguerite, and this I prosecuted with unflagging perseverance, but with no success, for a quarter of an hour.

On my return to the hall, and just as I entered an ante-room, almost dazzled with the full blaze of light, I saw my lost love approaching me; I did not notice her partner, who immediately disappeared to get her some tea, but greeting her eagerly, and pouring out apologies for my non-appearance before, I solicited the honor of a dance. To my astonishment she received me as if she had never seen me before, and regretted in the orthodox young lady style her inability to confer on me the desired favor as she was unfortunately engaged for the rest of the evening. Just then her partner returned, bearing a cup of tea, and to my further astonishment accosted me with a "Hollo! Charlie! how are you?" and there was my twin brother, whom I thought safe at Montreal, dressed in the Rifle Brigade uniform, and evidently carrying on a flirtation with my love.

"Why, when did you come, and why thus got up?" I questioned, having returned his greeting with brotherly affection.

"Too long a story to tell you now, old fellow," he replied, and murmuring something about "lost my luggage—borrowed your coat—rather a lark," rushed forward to relieve Miss Duval of her emptied cup, and taking her upon his arm again in another minute had disappeared from the room, leaving me in a state of mind in which mystification, anger, and astonishment struggled for the mastery. Indeed, I began to fancy that the fumes of Mr. Fanshaw's claret had turned my brain, and I betook myself to a distant part of the garden to collect my scattered senses. The fresh night air had the desired effect, and all became as clear as day. My brother, who was always up to some lark or another, and took especial delight in mystifying people with our extraordinary resemblance, had borrowed my uniform for that purpose, and had certainly succeded with poor Marguerite. It was not a pleasant idea to think of the mistakes she might be guilty of in taking him for me. It was evidently possible to enlighten her respecting the delusion she was under, and with a laugh at so ridiculous a dilemma I determined to go to her parents and explain the matter to them. I found my little friend Eunice doing wallflower between her father and mother, looking rather disconsolate, and being received with one of her prettiest smiles, I carried her off, nothing loth, to dance a quadrille which was just being formed near us. As luck would have it, her sister and my brother were vis-à-vis, and Marguerite, when she saw us, colored up to the roots of her hair. Eunice looked puzzled, and kept on glancing from one to the other. "That's my twin brother, Miss Eunice," I said at last, "isn't he like me?"

"Oh!" she exclaimed. "I never!"—her astonishment drawing forth her most nasal pronunciation. "Why did you never tell us? And he is in the brigade too."

"No, he is not; he is in the Guards; but lost his clothes and borrowed my uniform."

"But does Marguerite know? She takes him for you, I really do believe, for that gentleman met us at the door and she laughed and said, 'Punctual, I do really declare.'"

"And what did he say," I asked, beginning to smell a rat.

"Oh, something smart about 'such an inducement,' you know," and then Marguerite thanked him for her flowers, and, oh! what a deceiver he must be! He said, 'They were the best he could get.'"

I saw it all now, and I was furious; when the dance was over, which I walked through like one in a dream, for I was almost motionless with anger, I took Eunice for a little walk and told her what I suspected; then, scrawling a note to Marguerite on a piece of old letter, explaining the trick of which she and I had been the victims, I gave it to the little sister to give her. This she promised, and having restored her to her parents, I went off to the barracks to prepare a tremendous burst of wrath against my brother and his colleagues, Johnstone and Hood, who were evidently both in the plot. I had been caught in a trap, purposely prevented from proposing by Johnstone, purposely detained from keeping my appointment by Hood, and purposely personated by my brother. I need not trouble my readers with my note to Marguerite in detail; it was merely exposing the trick, and I concluded by offering her my heart, which I assured her had been her exclusive property for any number of weeks and months.

When I woke from my troubled sleep the following morning I found a note awaiting me, not from Marguerite, and it was as follows:

Respected Sir: My daughter desires me to express the deep sense she has of the extreme and unmerited honor you have done her in offering her your hand, but she feels that with your habits of unpunctuality she could never be happy with you, and though far from being mercenary, she feels that she is not one who could exist without the amenities of life—that is to say, on love alone. She confesses that she allowed herself to become temporarily attached to you, Sir, believing you to be one who could bestow on her the position her beauty should gain for her. She finds she has been deceived, and that your brother is the future possessor of the title she had reason to fancy would have been yours. Sir, she feels sure that such being the case, you will resign all pretensions to her hand. I entirely indorse my daughter's sentiments, and beg to subscribe myself,

Your obedient servant,
ALFONSO DUVAL.

* * * * *

My brother was most agreeably astonished at his hearty welcome, when he appeared in the course of the morning, looking, to do him justice, extremely like a naughty boy. I handed him the elegant effusion above transcribed, and on mastering its contents he laughed till I was fearful of the consequences. He then, by my request, told me the whole story—how he had received a frantic note from Johnstone relative to my fool-hardy determination to fall into the trap laid for me, how he had run down to Agnesville, and he, Hood, and Johnstone had laid their heads together to save me.

Knowing that I was supposed by the Duval family to be the eldest son and heir, they arranged that he should personate me until he had become sufficiently acquainted with Marguerite to find out which way the land lay. In the course of the evening he had quietly told her that I was the younger son, and that he had personated me in order to make the acquaintance of one whose beauty was of world-wide renown. So well did he do this, and with such extraordinary tact, that he was immediately forgiven, and Mademoiselle Duval turned the whole battery of her charms on him, as representing the elder son. She flattered herself she had succeeded so well that, without hesitation, she gave me my *congé*. I need hardly say it was a case of the biter bit, and that my brother departed and was never more seen by the lovely eyes of *la belle* Marguerite; and when, after some months, I heard of the fickle beauty's marriage to a rich merchant, it was without a regret, and with devout thankfulness that my dreadful habit of unpunctuality had for once saved me from a terrible error, and with the conviction that a man may do far worse things than commit the crime of being TEN MINUTES LATE.—*Temple Bar.*

AMUSING PANEGYRICS.—Panegyric sometimes takes an amusingly awkward shape. Gen. McClellan's feelings must have been of a mixed order at hearing himself saluted with: "General, I have long desired to meet you; I always believed that you managed the army as well as you knew how!" though he shook hands with the perpetrator of the unconscious sarcasm. The writer of a biographical article in a magazine, desiring, as biographers usually do, to magnify his subject in the eyes of his readers, told them his hero had, ere he reached man's estate, "achieved a certain status as orator and author." Unfortunately, he felt impelled to explain that "he had spoken at the Manchester Atheneum, and had written a five-act tragedy which had been"—acted? O no—"privately printed." The old Scotch woman who termed De Quincey "a body wi' an awful sicht o' words," showed a shrewd appreciation of the opium-eater, in declaring he would make a grand preacher, although "a hantle o' the folk wadna ken what he was drivin' at." This, however, was high praise compared with that meted to Wordsworth by the ancient Rydal dame, when some one asked her what kind of a man the poet was: "Oh, indeed, he is canny enough at times, and though he goes booing his pottery through the woods, he will now and then say 'How do you do, Nanny?' as sensible as you and me." Nanny might have paired off with the old family nurse at Selborne, who, speaking of the great naturalist who has made the place so dear to all lovers of nature, said: "He was a still quiet body; there wasn't a bit o' harm in him, there wasn't indeed!" Still better and worse was the eulogium passed upon the "Ladies of Llangollen," as they were called: "I must say, after all, they was very charitable and cantankerous; they did a deal of good, and never forgave an injury."—*Chambers's Journal.*

THE MODERN ROMAN.—The Roman is frugal; he wastes nothing. When he kills even a chicken he saves the blood and makes it into puddings. Goldfinches, tomtits, and little fishes about half an inch long, are not neglected as useless, but are collected in sufficient quantities to furnish a meal. The taste for devouring these miserable fry is nothing new in that locality. "Augustus Cæsar," says Suetonius, "secundarium panem et minutos pisciculos maximè appetebat"—was particularly fond of household or brown bread and very tiny little fishes. The discovery of whitebait in the Thames has inoculated the British with similar tastes. The Roman applies to a useful purpose that which the poorest Englishman would consider as offal, and would throw upon a dunghill with contempt and disgust.

It is seriously affirmed that cats occasionally form part of his diet. He certainly does allow dog-fish, otters, and the repulsive cuttle-fish, to enter into his bill of fare. He eats with relish the lowest description of food. Roasted chestnuts, during their season, are his daily bread. In Summer large, coarse-looking gourds, baked till they are soft, and in Winter the seeds which are washed from them, furnish a considerable article of consumption. Woodpeckers, magpies, jays, hawks, owls, and other birds of prey, tortoises, every fungus that can be gathered which is not poisonous, thistle-roots, dandelion, shoots of the hop-plant, and wild asparagus, do not want for purchasers in the Roman markets. Prejudice alone, and not reason, prevents us from following the Roman example in this respect.

Though very susceptible of cold in Winter, his economical propensities rarely allow him to go to the expense of a fire. Sometimes, when it freezes, he does carry a little earthen pot of lighted charcoal under his mantle, but his usual plan is to load himself with great-coats, cloaks, and flannels, as a less expensive method of resisting the weather.

He is independent in his habits, particularly when belonging to the middle or lower classes of society, and wants but little assistance from others. He can cook his own dinner, fetch his own wine from the shop, arrange his own room, and mend his own clothes. He is always a much better manager and housekeeper than his wife, who generally seems conscious of her inferiority, and intrusts all domestic arrangements to her lord and master. It is quite common in Rome, on the morning of a holiday, to see a party of men assembled on some sunny bank in a retired situation, darning their stockings, patching their coats, and performing for themselves those sundry repairs which other men of their class would insist upon having done by their wives.

He is civil, good-natured, and obliging. He is accustomed to an intercourse with strangers, and thinking himself to a certain degree their superior, is amused, not annoyed, by their oddities. He was trained to gentlemanly habits, while we were yet but painted savages. He still bears marks of this historical fact, and still considers us as in some degree barbarians. If you turn into a wine-shop or eating-house in Rome among the lowest of the people, you will never be hustled or robbed, or knocked out, as under similar circumstances might possibly be your fate in London. On the contrary, you will rather be assisted to get anything you may want, and will neither be received nor dismissed with anything but politeness. If in the market place you stop to stare at the costume of a peasant, he will not be offended at your curiosity, or attack you with abuse, but will give you a smile, and perhaps a bow, and will cast a glance of inquiry at your costume in return. If you halt at a stall to examine some unknown article, and ask its name, the owner may laugh perhaps at your ignorance, but will always do his best to explain the title and properties of the object of your admiration.—*All the Year Round.*

POWER OF THE IMAGINATION.—A man of science in Paris once prevailed on the Minister of Justice to experiment upon a murderer who had been condemned to death. The criminal was of high rank, and he was informed that, in order to save the feelings of his family, he would not be put to death upon the scaffold, but bled to death within the precincts of the prison; also that his decease would be free from pain. His eyes were bandaged, he was strapped to a table, and at a preconcerted signal, four of his veins were gently pricked with a pin. At each corner of the table was a small fountain of water, so contrived as to flow gently into basins placed to receive it. He, believing that it was his blood he heard flowing, gradually became weak; and the conversation of the doctors in an undertone confirmed him in this opinion. "What fine blood!" said one. "What a pity this man should be condemned to die! he would have lived a long time." "Hush!" said the other; then approaching the first he asked him in a low voice, but so as to be heard by the criminal, "How many pounds of blood are there in the human body?" "Twenty-four; you see already about ten pounds extracted; that man is now in a hopeless state." The physicians then receded by degrees and continued to lower their voices. The stillness which reigned in the apartment, broken only by the dripping fountains, the sound of which was gradually lessened, so affected the brain of the poor patient that, although a man of very strong constitution, he fainted and died without having lost a drop of blood.—*From Doctors and Patients, by John Timbs.*

OSTRICH FEATHERS.—Ostrich feathers, in commerce, are classed in the following order, as regards value: First, those coming from Mogadore; second, those from Egypt and Barbary; and, third, the South African or Cape feathers, for which Graham's Town is the central market. These are long, and, therefore, esteemed for many purposes, but have not the delicacy and elegance of the barbules of the North African feathers. The Aleppo feathers used to be considered the type of perfection of ostrich feathers, but they are now so scarce as seldom to be met with in commerce. For the "boas" or tail-feathers of the ostrich there is an enormous demand, and, perhaps, more of this kind are sold than of any other.

Northern and Southern Africa are the quarters from whence supplies are obtained. There are feather merchants in Mogadore and other Barbary States, who are in communication with all the districts of the Desert where the bird is found. The price of ostrich feathers in a series of years—taking into account quality and demand—ranges from £8 up to £55 the pound weight; but their first cost is, of course, much lower. The import trade in England is in comparatively few hands. We received in 1870 66,063 pounds of ostrich feathers, of the declared value of £176,797, of which more than half were black ostrich.

Vulture plumes, or "bastard ostrich," as they are called in trade, are employed in large quantities in France, and form the most important branch of the commerce in feathers there. They are obtained from the American ostrich (*Rhea Americana*,) which inhabits chiefly the pampas and vast plains of Patagonia, the Argentine Confederation, and the adjoining republics. It is smaller than the true African ostrich, is without a tail, and the feathers are not of the same rich and costly kind. The Patagonians and Indians make plumes, parasols, and many beautiful ornaments of them. The feathers are imported in the rough from South America, under the distinction of large and small vulture. The former are commercially known as "dry" or "white foot," the lower part of the plume being white and the head black. They are used for coiffures, the white part in its natural state, or dyed some light color, and the dark part as black. The bad feathers are worked up into *plumeaux* or dusting brushes. The average value of these feathers in the last twenty years has ranged from four shillings to fifteen shillings the kilogramme (of about two pounds,) according to the demands of fashion and the quantity received from Buenos Ayres. The small vulture feathers are exclusively used for head-dresses, and are rather higher in price than the large ones.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

THE USES OF WATER.—Since Sir William Armstrong introduced his hydraulic machinery for raising ore from deep mines, and for loading and unloading ships in dock, it has been applied, as our readers are aware, to many other purposes. By the quiet pressure of water the largest of dock-gates are now opened and closed with the utmost ease; newspapers are printed, lifts are worked in hotels and factories, and the scenes are shifted in theatres. At the Royal Academy, when exhibitions are in preparation, truck-loads of pictures are raised from the basement to the galleries by a hydraulic lift of unusual size, fed by the ordinary water-supply. Water can be used to blow the bellows of an organ, and in the employment of water for this or any other intermittent purpose there is the advantage that it is always ready. Pull a lever, or turn a tap, and it begins to work. There is no lighting of a fire, and waiting half an hour, as in the case of steam. And now an ingenious mechanician at Paris has contrived a way to close and open shop-shutters by means of the ordinary water supply. The winch, and cog-wheels, and connecting apparatus at present employed, are not required: with twenty gallons of water, at a sixty-feet pressure, more than twenty square yards of iron shutters can be raised or lowered merely by turning a tap inside the shop. The water-tubes, and indeed all the apparatus, are inside the shop, which renders it easy to guard against effects of frost; while failure of water could be prevented by storing a day's supply in a cistern.—*Chambers's Journal.*

THE SEA OF GALILEE.—The Sea of Galilee, or Sea of Tiberias, or Lake of Gennesareth, is a sheet of water formed by the expansion of the bed of the Jordan. It is about twelve and a quarter miles long from north to south, and at its broadest part, six and three-quarter miles from east to west. But its width is by no means regular, its shape being that of a pear or a leg of mutton, the broadest part toward the north, and the more projecting side toward the west, the eastern shore being by comparison straight, except near the lower end. It is full of fish. Its waters, thick and muddy at the extreme north, become clear and bright as they approach its narrow end; for Jordan which flows into it a foul stream, leaves the lake a pure and sweet river. The surface is from 600 to 700 feet below the level of the Mediterranean. The climate is genial in Winter, and not excessively hot in Summer. With shores that rise but gently, in most parts, from the basin, and whose color is uniformly brown where seen above the foliage at their bases, the scenery would be tame were it not for the fine hills, including the snowy tops of Hermon, which can be seen all round through the transparent ether, and for the innumerable effects of light and shade. Shrubs and blossoms add to the beauty of the coasts, which vary continually, being sometimes backed by broad plains, showing at others the openings of long gorges, and elsewhere, especially to the north, being broken into many and charming bays. Volcanic action appears to be energetic; there are hot springs in the basin of the lake, and very serious earthquakes occur. Wild-boar are to be found on a plain to the north-east.

Those who have formed a mental picture of this sea so often recurring in sacred story—as who in childhood has not?—have, no doubt, imagined a water covered with ships and boats, resounding with the cries of sailors and fishermen, and flanked by many proud cities rich in merchandise and glorious to the sight. Alas for such visions! the cities and the men and the traffic *were* there, but they have disappeared so completely that the waters of the lake may be said to sleep amid a solitude. As for the famous cities, of most of them it cannot be said with certainty where they were, and the survey now in progress first begins to give us some reliable data for identifying their ruins; one or two remain, but not as cities; small, dirty, Arab villages alone represent those busy towns, wherein were done "mighty works," such as would have overcome the sinful obduracy of Tyre and Sidon. Tiberias is there, on the west coast, rather below the centre of the lake. Its sea-wall, broken columns, towers, aqueducts, attest the glory of its ancient estate; but the modern Tiberias is but a poor collection of houses, chiefly inhabited by Jews who have returned to Palestine. Its filth and vermin have become a proverb. About four miles north of this, a heap of ruins, now named Mejdel, marks the site of that Magdala where Mary Magdalene had her home. North of this, again, is the plain of Gennesareth, an area of great beauty and fertility, along which, sad to say, are several heaps of rubbish, denoting, probably, the places of old towns and villages wherein our Lord taught.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

SACRED BIRDS.—Extraordinary honors were paid to the goose in ancient times; and it is still held in great veneration by some of the Eastern nations. The figure that occurs so frequently on Buddhist monuments, is the Brahmanee goose. The ancient Britons, according to Cæsar, held it impious to eat the flesh of geese. The ibis was another bird held in the highest sanctity by the old Egyptians. There are still numerous pits containing ibis mummies in that country. The largest of them, a little to the westward of the pyramid of Aboutir, is about twenty feet deep. The floor of this pit, for probably a depth of many feet, is covered with heaps on heaps, and layers on layers, of coarse earthern jars, the lids cemented down, containing each the body of an ibis, preserved with bitumen, and inclosed with numerous folds of narrow cloth bandages. "Some of the mummies are found," says Lord Nugent, in his *Lands Classical and Sacred*, "in a state of great preservation—black and charred, and incapable of being taken whole out of the bandages, but all the bones, the heads, and all the feathers entire. Whether these animals were thus embalmed and brought to this place of burial whenever found dead, or whether collected here only as objects of worship, is a question of which no ancient authority assists in the solution."

Dr. Shaw states that the Mahometans have a great veneration and esteem for the stork. It is almost as sacred with them as the ibis was with the Egyptians; and they would look upon a person as profane who should kill or even harm one. So precious were these birds held in Thessaly, which country they are said to have cleared of serpents, that the slayer of a stork was punished with death. They were thought much of at Rome, for when a person who, from a freak of luxury, ordered one to be placed on his dinner-table, he drew upon himself the direful obloquy of the whole city.

The robin is considered in several countries a sacred bird; to kill one is little less than sacrilege; and its eggs are free from the hand of the bird-nester. It is asserted that the respect shown to it by man is joined in by the animals of the wood. The weasel and wild-cat, it is said, will neither molest it nor eat it when killed. One cause for the veneration in which it is held may be the superstition which represents it as the medium through which mankind are warned of approaching death. Before the decease of a person, a robin is believed, in many instances, to tap thrice at the window of the room in which the sick person is lying. Grimm says that the peculiar veneration with which this bird is treated has been shown by the whole German race from remote times; and he refers to the bird's color and its name as evidences that it was sacred to Thor, the god of lightning.

The swallow, too, in Germany, is deemed a sacred bird. Like the stork, it preserves the house on which it builds its nest from fire and lightning. The Spanish peasants have a tradition that it was a swallow that tried to pluck the thorns out of the crown of Christ as he hung upon the Cross; hence they have a great reverence for this bird, and will never destroy it.

In France, in the Pays de Caux, the wren is a sacred bird. To kill it, or rob its nest, is deemed an atrocity which will bring down the lightning on the culprit's dwelling. Such an act was also regarded with horror in Scotland. Robert Chambers mentions the following popular malediction upon those who rob the nest of the wren:

Malisons, malisons mair than ten,
That harry the lodge of Heaven's hen!

—*Belgravia.*

THE ANTARCTIC REGIONS.—If we consider the nature of the Antarctic seas, and particularly the circumstance that the Antarctic Summer is far colder than the Arctic Summer, it will appear most probable that within the Antarctic regions land and water are so distributed that, while the shore-lines are of great extent, there is very free communication with the open Antarctic Ocean. In other words, it seems reasonable to conclude that there are many large islands within the Antarctic circle, that these islands are separated from each other by wide passages, and not by straits readily blocked up and encumbered with ice in such sort as to impede the outward passage of the great icebergs. And nothing which has been ascertained by Antarctic voyagers is opposed to this conclusion. It is indeed very easy to fall into the mistake of inferring otherwise from the study of an ordinary chart of the Antarctic seas. If, for example, we look at the chart in Maury's *Physical Geography of the Sea*, we are apt to imagine that the boundary-line indicating the limits of Antarctic explorations, points to the existence of a continuous barrier of ice, the advanced line of defense, as it were, behind which lies as continuous a barrier of precipitous shore-line. But a very slight study of the records of Antarctic voyages will suffice to show how erroneous is such an impression. We find that long before coast-lines have been seen the hardy voyagers have found themselves impeded and often surrounded by masses of floating ice. Wilkes, Ross, and d'Urville, when struggling to advance toward the southern pole, were repeatedly compelled to retreat without seeing any signs of land. Land has not been seen, indeed, along more than one-sixth part of the circuit of the Antarctic barrier, and it has only been in the neighborhood of Victoria Land that a continuous coast-line of any considerable extent has been discovered. Wherever land has been seen it has been mountainous and rugged—a circumstance which suggests great irregularity of outline in the land-regions, and the high probability that these regions are broken up into islands resembling those in the north-polar seas.

Certainly, there is much in what has been learned or may be inferred respecting the Antartic regions, to suggest the wish that further explorations may one day be undertaken. When we consider what has been done with sailing ships, it seems by no means unlikely that, with steam-ships suitably constructed, the Antartic seas might be successfully explored. We would not encourage the idle ambition to penetrate so many miles further southward than has hitherto been found practicable. But there are many and legitimate considerations in favor of further exploration. "Within the periphery of the Antarctic circle," says Capt. Maury, "is included an area equal in extent to one-sixth part of the entire land surface of our planet. Most of this immense area is as unknown to the inhabitants of the earth as the interior of one of Jupiter's satellites. With the appliances of steam to aid us, with the lights of science to guide us, it would be a reproach to the world to permit such a large portion of its surface any longer to remain unexplored. For the last 200 years the Arctic Ocean has been a theatre for exploration; but as for the Antarctic, no expedition has attempted to make any persistent exploration, or even to Winter there."—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

CURIOUS ANTIPATHIES.—It seems certain that in some cases the dislikes to particular objects, and even sounds, which we are wont to ascribe to affectation, is very genuine and deep-seated. A certain clergyman, we are soberly informed, always fainted when he heard a particular verse in Jeremiah read; and another case was even still more unfortunate, being that of an officer who could not stand the beating of a drum, and eventually died of it. One man would fall down at the smell of mutton, as though deprived of life; another could not eat a single strawberry; and another's head became frightfully swollen if he touched the smallest particle of hare. Orfila speaks of a painter, named Vincent, who was seized with vertigo whenever there were roses in the room. His-

...instances one Niemann who swooned whenever he heard the flute. Boyle himself, in spite of his philosophy, fell into a syncope whenever he heard the splashing of water. The Duke d'Epernay swooned at seeing a leveret, though a hare took no effect upon him—which is as much as to say that he was frightened at a pony, but not at a horse. Tycho Brahe fainted at the sight of a fox, Henry III. at a cat, and Marshal d'Albret at a pig.—*Chambers's Journal.*

MENTAL AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION.—There are abundant instances of the reciprocal influence of the imagination and the physical organization. Commonplace, however, as is the doctrine, we have perhaps hardly learned to apply it as systematically as could be wished. One favorite piece of contemporary slang sets forth the advantages of physical education. Our young men interpret this theory after their own fashion by endeavoring to convert themselves into finished athletes. But the misfortune is that they overlook the intimate connection between the two purposes of education. They argue—assuming, indeed, that they argue at all, which is, we need not add, a very bold assumption—that because the mind and the body are intimately connected, therefore the more you develop your body the more you must improve the mind. The fallacy is obvious enough. Neither the mind nor the body can be in perfect order without a corresponding development of its ally; and any change in one reacts upon the other. But it does not follow that you can stimulate the imagination by improving the digestion, or, reciprocally, that a cultivated imagination is incompatible with dyspepsia. No part of this complex machinery can be touched without some influence being propagated to every other part; but the inference is not that we are at liberty to attend exclusively to one set of functions, but, on the contrary, that a good system of education should regard the harmonious development of all.

Familiar as the observation is in theory, it is strange to observe how completely it is neglected in practice. Mr. W. R. Greg has lately published an interesting essay on the Non-survival of the Fittest. If we examine into the meaning of his rather melancholy forebodings, we find that they rest chiefly on the neglect of which we are speaking. We will take one instance. The "fittest," in one sense of the word, are the men of highly-developed brains. Now it is said that in America, for example, the most intelligent and cultivated classes scarcely increase at all; while they are being gradually swallowed up by the comparatively brutal and ignorant, but more prolific masses. If this be true, it is really a case of the evil consequences of one-sided development. One class cultivate brain at the expense of muscle; and the other muscle to the neglect of brain. Now, whatever the value of our higher faculties, it is plain that the lower are in one sense more necessary; they supply the base without which there can be no satisfactory superstructure. A man can manage to live, and even to thrive, with a very limited allowance of intellect; but nobody, were he a Shakespeare and a Newton combined, could thrive or live without a stomach. It, therefore, society is so organized in any case as to stimulate intellectual activity at the price of the still more essential quality of sheer vitality, we shall have such a phenomenon as that which Mr. Greg laments. With all the advantages of keener intelligence, the weaker race will be gradually worn down by the stronger. The fittest—if by the fittest we mean the cleverest—will not survive; but the true inference will be, that in the case suggested the fittest are really the most vigorous. In short, it is plain enough that, permanently to improve any breed of men, their animal nature must be developed simultaneously with their spiritual faculties. However civilized we may become, that nation will have the best of it in the long run which has the toughest physical fibre, and the problem is how to combine this with the greatest intellectual energy.

If we ask how far our modern methods are favorable to such a result, the answer does not at first sight appear to be encouraging. Granting the general proposition that physical and spiritual health are closely connected, the doctrine scarcely seems to be verified in individual cases. There is an obvious limitation to Mr. Galton's doctrine of hereditary genius. It has been often said since the time of Bacon—though we do not know that any one has collected statistics to prove the fact—that great men seldom leave descendants. If we run over a few of the most eminent names in English literature, it certainly strikes one that the doctrine has at least a prima facie justification. If we take the eminent names that occur at the moment they almost all give the same result. Nobody now living can boast of a descent from Bacon himself, or from Shakespeare, or Milton, or Hobbes, or Newton, or Locke, or Swift, or Pope, or Addison, or Johnson, or Hume, or Gibbon; and it would be easy to increase the list without mentioning more recent names. If men of exceptional ability are seldom the forefathers of a distant posterity, it is evident that we cannot expect to breed men of genius as we breed race-horses; and, beyond this, it seems to be also true that an abnormal development of certain faculties is generally accompanied by a defect of others. The man of genius is more liable to certain temptations than his commonplace brethren, though the highest results are obtained where the other faculties are too strong to be overpowered, and first-rate intellectual power is consistent with perfect health. For the great bulk, however, of even the most cultivated classes these instances are not quite in point. Few men's minds are so powerful as to upset the balance of their faculties. But it may still be argued that, even in a class far below the great leaders of thought, the tendency is in some degree to sacrifice general constitutional vigor to the development of special talents.—*The Saturday Review.*

CHINESE PROPER NAMES.—Chinese surnames, which are but limited in number, are as a rule composed of but one character. Names are generally made up of two, and characters having a felicitous meaning are always selected. The surname always precedes the names. For example, supposing a man's name to be *Kung*, "Palace," and his names *Pao Yeng*, "Precious Recompense," his card would indicate him as *Kung Paoyeng*, "Palace Precious Recompense." Another man's surname may be *Wang*, "King," and his name *Ta Leuh*, "Great Six," probably from his being a sixth child or son. He would be styled *Wang Taleuh*.

In some provinces it is common among intimates to add the familiar prefix of *Ah* to the second character of the name: as, for example, the two persons just named would be severally called, *Ahyeng* and *Ahlauh*. And this will account for the numbers of *Ahfoos*, *Ahchows*, *Ahlums*, &c., to be met with among the natives of Canton. It is the usual practice with Chinese servants, especially those belonging to that province, when engaging themselves to foreigners, to give merely their names with this familiar prefix, and many wealthy brokers and compradores in the trade are thus known and designated among foreigners. But the habit has its rise in the contempt which the Cantonese affect to have for foreigners, and it would not be tolerated among themselves either between master and servant or in business relations. Many and many a time I have experienced the greatest difficulty in inducing Chinese, who have come before me to have agreements with British subjects attested, to discover their proper surnames and names, there being such a rooted aversion in their minds to commit themselves by name to any arrangement entered into with a foreigner.

Women's names are mostly selected from among names of gems, flowers, virtues, and such like, and are consequently quite in keeping with the characteristics of the sex. On marrying, a woman takes the surname of her husband, as with us; but with the usual contrariety of the Chinese character, the affix which marks the name of the married woman is placed after the surname. The wife of Mr. "Palace," would, for example, be designated Kung She, or "Palace Madam."—*From The Foreigner in Far Cathay, by W. H. Medhurst.*

Burglars at Work at Long Island.

The store of Mr. Willetts, at Amityville, was entered by burglars, yesterday morning, and robbed of goods to the value of about $800. The thieves were disturbed in their operations by a boy, who discovered that the store was open, and gave an alarm. They had a horse and wagon, and succeeded in escaping with the goods taken, including a case of boots. On the same night the depots of the South-side Railroad, at Breslau and Amityville, were broken into, and the tills robbed of all the loose change left by the ticket agents.

FINE ARTS.

A Private Competitive Sale—New Pictures—Turner and Frere.

On and after the 25th inst. a collection of 200 paintings by American artists only will be on exhibition at the Somerville Gallery. The list with which we have been furnished comprises the names of very nearly all the artists in the City, we believe, so that it becomes unnecessary to enumerate them. In the circular accompanying the list of names, is the following announcement:

For the purpose of placing before the public for sale the highest and most valuable production of our home art, in a dignified and honorable manner, the following method, called a "Private Competitive Sale," has been adopted, in confident hope that any earnest effort to change the character of art sales by auction from uncertain veracity to openness and candor will be sensibly appreciated by the picture-buying public. The pictures will be catalogued and on public exhibition from April 25 until the time of sale, which will be Monday and Tuesday evenings, May 5 and 6; during which time bids will be received and registered in a book which will be open to the inspection of all bidders. On the evenings of sale, the number, title, and highest recorded bid on each picture will be read, and a last chance given for increasing the bid, after which every picture will be declared sold to the highest bidder. The auctioneer reserving the right to withdraw at auction any picture from the final sale on which no registered bid has been accepted. It is believed that this plan will give the public every reasonable advantage in purchasing works under their value, (inasmuch as artists sometimes accept less than their price,) and at the same time protect the owner from seeming to expose his valuable property in a depreciating manner.

A very large and striking work by Theodore Frere, "The Pyramids of Gizah," is attracting considerable notice at the Schaus gallery. It is chiefly remarkable for its luminous sky and the manner in which the river is introduced in the middle distance. The foreground, which consists of a stretch of rocky soil, with a small marshy pool from which a dog is drinking, while some Arabs recline in the shade on its margin, is not remarkable either for strength or purity of color. The dark, glittering water in the middle distance, in which a number of large birds are wading, and the luminous, expansive sky, are, however, touched with the hand of a master; but, above all, is the sentiment of the scene—gloomy, sad, and mysterious.

At the same gallery we notice two good moonlight marine pieces by M. F. H. De Haas, a charming love scene by Wm. Amberg, "Tired of Study," by Meyer von Bremen, and some very fine photographs of Carl Muller's "Holy Family," the original of which will shortly be on exhibition here, and which certainly, in tenderness of feeling, excels all modern attempts to realize this most difficult subject. A new style of water-color drawings, which the artist entitles melano-polychrome, are worthy of attention.

A good collection of paintings in oil and water colors is on exhibition at the Leavitt Art Rooms, in Broadway. Besides specimens by J. M. W. Turner, old David Cox, Alfred Rankley, W. P. Frith, and S. R. Percy, there are good representative works of Hy. Bacon, Henrietta Ronner, Hasenclever, Van Marcke, Von Seben, Van Lerius, Meyer von Bremen, Pecrus, and Vibert.

Of our own school there are good specimens by Sonntag, Brevoort, De Haas, Casilear, Bricher, Morgan, T. L. Smith, Huntington, Inness, Wm. Hart, W. T. Richards, and others.

The Turner will, of course, attract almost undivided attention, but we doubt whether it will repay any one for the trouble of visiting the gallery to look at it. It is said by one of our contemporaries to be "the most satisfactory work of this artist which has ever been seen in this country," which statement, considering the fact that there is only one other Turner in this country (two or three very early pictures excepted) might very easily be true, though we believe very few connoisseurs would admit it to be so. In fact, the painting in question exemplifies all the worst faults of Turner's style, and very few, if any, of his beauties. Were the ordinary observer not aware of the fact that the canvass bears Turner's signature, he would not be likely to bestow a second glance at it. As a work of art we should say it is very decidedly inferior to "The Slave-ship," exhibited at the Metropolitan Museum last year. The fact, we believe, is that nearly all Turner's pictures have altered materially since they left his studio, and we look in vain for the glowing color and marvelous effects which we know his best pictures contain, or at least did contain when they came fresh from his hand. The colors have sunk and darkened, and the subtle gradations of light and shade are now lost. Some good water-color sketches in the collection, especially one by Gavarni, rich in color and strong in expression, are well worthy of notice.

The forty-eighth annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design will be open on Tuesday next. We have had no opportunity of inspecting the collection, but are assured that it contains some striking works by our younger and less known artists. The private view and reception will take place on Monday evening.

Some 250 works of foreign artists, the property of Mr. Charles F. Hazeltine, are on view at the Somerville Gallery in Fifth-avenue.

We are requested to call attention to the fact that the sale of the water-colors and pencil sketches of the late Mr. Kensett has been postponed to Tuesday evening, 15th inst., on account of the reception at the Academy of Design on Monday.

MME. HAZARD'S STATUARY, &C.

We have already spoken favorably of the statuary of Mme. Hazard, on exhibition at her rooms, No. 50 Union-place, comprising the "Abandonata," "L'Esperance," "Rustic Felicity," "La Pace Generosa," and several medallions and smaller figures. The entire collection is, we understand, to be disposed of at public auction, on Wednesday evening next, by Mr. Robert Somerville. At the same time some rare articles of jewelry, old Venetian lace, court costumes, and articles of vertu, an antique mirror, an ancient bottle designed by Benvenuto Cellini, some souvenirs of the siege of Paris, a number of choice specimens of Bohemian glassware, old coins, statuettes from Pompeii, a set of embroidered lace curtains from the Empress Eugenie's bed-chamber, a number of rare books, some manuscripts found in the boudoir at the Tuileries, with the furniture, &c., of Mme. Hazard's studio, will be offered to the public, the sale being without reserve.

Controller's Receipts.

Controller Green reports the following receipts, yesterday, into the City Treasury, from taxes, assessments, &c.:

From taxes 1872, and interest thereon	$22,124 54
From arrears of taxes, assessments, Croton rents, and interest	1,807 08
From street openings and improvements, and interest	20,449 02
Total	$44,380 64
The receipts by the Controller, on account of taxes of 1872 and interest, for the week ending Saturday, 12th inst., were	$50,363 33

Payments by the Controller.

Controller Green will pay, on Monday:

The wages of laborers on small pipes, to April 1	$5,275 58
On repairing stop-cocks hydrants, to same date	2,298 75
Laborers on Seventy-second-street to April 5.	3,147 17
On Tuesday, the laborers on the boulevards and avenues will be paid to April 5	31,840 13

An Alleged Bigamist Arrested.

Eugene Laurant, a young Frenchman, was arrested yesterday by Detective Bennett, of the Central Office, at the request of Chief Detective Clarvoe, of Washington, D. C., who charges him with bigamy. The prisoner was delivered to Detective Coomes, of Washington, who started to that city with the accused yesterday afternoon.

Statistics for the Week.

Seventeen hundred and six persons were arrested by the police last week, and 3,978 vagrants were accommodated with lodgings at the police-stations.

During the past week there were reported 518 deaths, 405 births, and 118 marriages, showing a decrease of twenty-three deaths and forty-nine marriages, and an increase of two births, as compared with the preceding week. There were six cases of small-pox and three deaths from that disease during the week.

Fire-Marshal McSpedon reports nineteen fires for the week ending at noon yesterday; estimated loss, $34,600; insurance, $520,300. The causes of the several fires were as follows: Carelessness, 7; foul chimneys, 5; gas-light at fire to goods, 1; kerosene-lamp, explosion of, 1; overheated stoves and grates, 2; overheated stovepipe, 1; not yet ascertained, 2.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The following organizations will be inspected and reviewed by Major-Gen. Morris: Twenty-third Regiment, at the Rink, Brooklyn, on the 15th inst.; Howitzer Battery, Eleventh Brigade, at the State Arsenal, Brooklyn, 15th inst.; Twenty-second Regiment, at their armory, Friday, 25th inst.

In the case of Lieut. Charles Rost, Battery B, First Division, National Guard, accused of being grossly intoxicated while in uniform and on parade, the Court Martial has found the accused guilty, and sentenced him "to be cashiered."

The Thirty-second Regiment was reviewed and inspected on Tuesday evening by Gen. Morris, the Inspector-General. About 250 Pickelhaubens were in line, presenting a very handsome appearance. The military part of the programme closed with a drill and dress-parade. The energetic Col. Henry Edward Roehr, was in command, and ably assisted by Lieut.-Col. John Rueger and Adjutant Fred. Karcher.

The fifth annual promenade concert and ball of the Thirty-second regiment takes place on Monday evening, at the Armory, in Williamsburg. It bids fair to be one of the finest affairs of the season.

The ninety-eighth anniversary reception of "The United Train of Artillery" will be held at Howard Hall, Providence, R. I., on the 22d inst.

The Syracuse *Journal* says: National Guardsmen hereabouts may be interested in learning that quite a number of members of the National Guard of Brooklyn are confined in jail for non-payment of their regimental fines and dues.

The sixth annual reunion of the old Sixth Army Corps will take place at the Temple of Music, corner of Orange and Centre streets, New-Haven, Conn., on Wednesday, May 14. Major-Gen. Horatio G. Wright, United States Army, is President of the association.

The New-Jersey Legislature has just passed a law to render its militia more serviceable and to increase its efficiency. The act provides for an annual inspection between Sept. 1 and Oct. 15 in each year, under the penalty, in case of neglect, of the forfeiture of the annual appropriation of $500, which is now made to each company. In addition to the exemption from general and special poll tax now allowed by law, all general and staff officers, all commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the National Guard of the State are exempted from State, county, and municipal taxation upon $500, during the period they shall be actually serving in the National Guard. The term of service is made one enlistment for five years, instead of two of three years each, and parties having already served three years shall only be required to serve for two years additional to entitle them to the privileges of the law. The last report of the Adjutant-General of the State shows 129,592 men in the State liable to militia duty, of whom only 3,006 are enrolled in the National Guard, in fifty-seven companies of infantry and two of artillery. Of this number 336 are colored soldiers, attached to the Eighth Regiment, commanded by Col. Carse, of Camden. The First Brigade, under Gen. Plume, of Newark, numbers 1,645, and the Second Brigade, under Gen. De Hart, of New-Brunswick, number 1,025, the whole commanded by Major-Gen. Mott, of Bordentown, who has just succeeded Gen. Runyon, resigned owing to appointment as Chancellor. During the past year Adjutant-Gen. Striker has continued the work of investigating military records, and answering the various inquiries of officials, of late officers and men, of their heirs or agents, relative to the enlistment, muster, or discharge of soldiers in the volunteer service during the rebellion; and has obtained the names of a large number of soldiers who are reported on muster-out rolls as "absent at muster," and who had heretofore been "unaccounted for" on the books. It is expected to have this work completed this year. The record of the soldiers of New Jersey that took part in the Revolutionary war has been published, and similar documents relating to the war of 1812 and the Mexican war will soon be prepared, as well as an official list of the soldiers of the late war. The State during 1872 contributed to the various companies the sum of $26,500, or about $20 25 to each available musket-bearing soldier, besides the cost of arms, ammunition, and transportation. A large number of arms issued to the militia and not used are to be collected and made available. The force is to be armed with breech-loaders.

Gen. Morris will inspect the troops, armories, &c., on the line of the New-York Central as follows: June 18, Schenectady and Utica; June 19, Norwich; June 20, Oswego; June 21, Syracuse; June 23, Auburn; June 24, Rochester; June 27, Buffalo.

The three militia regiments of Vermont have been consolidated into one.

Portland has five military organizations under the State law, viz.: Washington Guard, Capt. Charles S. Mills; Emmet Guard, Capt. Joseph R. Wiley; Portland Light Battery, Capt. Thos. Mountain; Montgomery Guard, Capt. James Magrath, and the City Rifles, Capt. Alex. Campbell. The companies are all in a flourishing condition, and quite a spirited rivalry exists between them for superiority.

The San Francisco Cadets, Capt. McDonald, gave an exhibition drill recently with their eyes bandaged, which is said to have fully demonstrated the perfect practicability of Capt. McDonald's theory that troops can be trained to execute orders perfectly, without relying on their sight to aid them.

The First Regiment Vermont Volunteers have elected Theodore S. Peck as Colonel, Frank B. Davis, Lt.-Colonel, W. L. Greenleaf, senior Major, and Darius Martin, junior Major.

The statue of Ethan Allen will be unveiled at Burlington, Vt., on Tuesday, June 17, and a grand military display will take place on the occasion.

All colored soldiers, or sailors, or their legal representatives, who have received notice from the Treasury Department that certificates have been issued in settlement of their claims for pay, bounty, prize money, &c., and who have not received the amounts due them, can now be paid promptly, without further expense to claimants, by sending their names and post-office address to Adjutant-Gen. Townsend, Washington.

Police Mutual Aid Association.

Sergt. Wm. H. Lefferts, President of the Police Mutual Aid Association, yesterday presented the report of the receipts and expenditures for the quarter ending the 12th inst., from which it appears that twelve deaths occurred during the quarter. The collections during that time amounted to $10,696, and the disbursements were as follows:

Mrs. Cameron, widow of Capt. John Cameron, formerly of the Eighteenth Precinct, New-York	$1,066
Mrs. Culbertson, widow of Edward Culbertson, ex-policeman, formerly of the Eleventh Precinct, New-York	1,066
Mrs. Clark, widow of patrolman John J. Clark, formerly of the Thirteenth Precinct, New-York	1,066
Mrs. Quinn, widow of Sergt. Wm. Quinn, formerly of the Thirtieth Precinct, New-York	1,066
Mrs. Hutchinson, widow of Sergt. Henry Hutchinson, formerly of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, New-York	1,072
Mrs. Lowdon, widow of ex-Sergt. Wm. J. Lowdon, formerly of the Thirtieth Precinct, New-York	1,072
Mrs. Weed, widow of Sergt. Augustus C. Weed, formerly of the First Precinct, New-York	1,072
The heirs of ex-Doorman Thomas Pallister, formerly of the Twenty-first Precinct, New-York	1,072
The heirs of Patrolman Henry McCullough, formerly of the First Precinct, Brooklyn	1,072
Mrs. Davis, widow of ex-Patrolman Peter J. Davis, formerly of the Sixteenth Precinct, New-York	1,072
	$10,696

The present number of members in the association is 2,144.

Business in the United States Courts.

Benoni Howard, who has been in custody for the past three weeks on a charge of manufacturing counterfeit match stamps, was admitted to bail, yesterday, by United States Commissioner Shields, in the sum of $10,000, his sureties being H. B. Claflin and Henry Sanger.

The case of Carl Vogt, the alleged Belgian murderer, which was to have come on yesterday for examination before United States Commissioner White, has been adjourned until next Tuesday, to enable his counsel to make an application for a writ of habeas corpus in the Circuit Court.

In the United States Circuit, yesterday, Judge Woodruff decided that unless an appeal in bankruptcy provided for in the eighth section of the Bankrupt act be taken within ten days after the decree is entered, that Court would acquire no jurisdiction thereby, and he was satisfied the act of June, 1872, did not change the law in that respect.

During the past week voluntary petitions in bankruptcy were filed by Alfred B. Edgarton and Wm. Henry Hogue. Adjudications were made in the cases of Thomas Lacey, William Haneburgh, Charles Watson, and John Springer, and discharges were granted to Charles H. Renick, John Scheitlil, and John R. Hunt.

Brooklyn Fire-Marshal's Report.

Fire-Marshal Keady reports that during March there were thirty fires in Brooklyn, of which six were from supposed incendiarism, four from kerosene-lamp explosions, and eight of unknown origin. The total losses on buildings and stock amounted to $202,875; the insurance, $123,550.

The Tenure of Office of the Assistant Clerks of District Courts.

Michael Dolan, formerly Assistant Clerk of the Sixth District Court, in this City, appointed by Judge Lane, and by him subsequently discharged, applied to Judge Hardin, about a week since, for a writ of mandamus to compel Judge Lane and his chief clerk to certify to his services, so that he might draw his pay. The application was based on the claim that the act under which he was appointed ordained that both clerk and assistant clerk should hold office and perform the same duties as theretofore prescribed by law, and that by a previous act the chief clerk was to hold office during the term of the judge.

Judge Hardin has now rendered his decision denying the motion, on the ground that there is no statute defining the term of office of the assistant clerk, the statute relating to the chief clerk not necessarily including him, and he is, therefore, subject to the general rule that the power appointing can discharge him.

INSURANCE INVESTIGATION.

The Inquiry in Reference to the Mutual Life Company.

The Committee on Grievances of the Assembly reassembled yesterday morning, at the Metropolitan Hotel, to continue the investigation into the affairs of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, upon the petition of Stephen English, now in Ludlow-street Jail, upon a suit for libel, brought by Mr. Frederick S. Winston, the President of the company. All the members of the committee were present, Mr. Herrick in the chair.

Mr. James W. McCullough was again on the witness stand for cross-examination by Mr. Sewell, counsel for the company. He was first asked as to the investigation into the affairs of the company by Superintendent Miller. In August, 1869, the witness said he gave Mr. Vanderpoel all the information he could, and he drew up the complaint in the suit. Witness then went to Mr. Field and made an affidavit. He soon after saw Mr. Winston, who informed him that Mr. Field was a rascal, and that the suit was a ruse by Field and others to force the Mutual Company into the hands of a receiver. Witness afterward demanded his affidavit from Mr. Field. He believed it best to begin the suit, because the irregularities should be stopped in their infancy. At the examination conducted by himself and Mr. Hand, Mr. Winston and Mr. McCurdy refused to answer several questions, one of which was as to the number of proxies they held. [The witness here detailed an altercation he had had with Mr. English. Witness' opinion of Mr. English was ruled out.] The proxies I spoke of, said the witness, are obtained by the agents of the company. I gave Mr. Darlington $250 to defray the expenses of this inquiry. Mr. Winston was a bankrupt, but he did not take the benefit of the Bankrupt law. While Mr. Little was in the asylum his business was carried on by somebody, but I don't know by whom. He received large commissions. I considered him an imbecile, and no one but the brother-in-law of the Vice-President would have been retained, in Mr. Little's mental condition. The scheme for a bonus, or percentage on dividends, was a clever scheme of Mr. Blatchford's, and was intended more for the benefit of Mr. Winston than all the officers. In regard to the Husted loan, Mr. Husted claimed that he made a deposit of $40,000 worth of certificates of indebtedness, but there was some dispute between him and Mr. Winston, and the item was subsequently entered at $30,000. The post-mortem dividends were withheld by Mr. Winston, in violation of the charter of the company. It was impossible to prevent the re-election of Mr. Winston, because he held so many proxies. The agents could bring great influence to bear on the policy-holders. I was opposed to the proposed lowering of the rates, because it was not for the benefit of the policy-holders. The book-keeper of the company was paid for the surrender of his policy $600, while it was only worth about $400. This was done to shut his mouth, I think. [Witness then testified as to Superintendent Miller's receiving the large amount of $2,500 for examining the books.]

Mr. Sheppard Homans, former consulting actuary of the company, testified that he resigned because he was not in accord with the officers of the company. He said: I was accustomed, in auditing the accounts, to certify that I had examined the items carefully and found them correct. When I had reason to think that there were irregularities, I changed my form of audit to certifying that the items were in accordance with the entries in the books, so that the trustees would have their attention directed thereto. Mr. Winston said that that form would not do. He ordered me to use the usual form of audit. I refused and resigned. Among the items in the account I refused to audit was one for $22,400 for "office rent," which I learned was used to defeat the proxy bill at Albany. Another item was withholding the post-mortem dividends. [The witness here testified in relation to the surrender of the policy of young Winston, previously testified to by Mr. McCullough.] In continuation he said: I knew that the agents of the companies were in the habit of collecting proxies from the policy-holders to enable the officers to control the elections. The company paid the expense for this. The polls are only open two hours, and, practically, the officials can put in or throw out what they please.

Among other items which the witness objected to auditing was the payment of taxes to the Auditor of Pennsylvania for six years in advance. There was no guarantee that the amount would not be exacted the next year, and it was a violation of the rule of the company. Mr. Winston was angry when he refused to audit the account, and said witness should not sit in judgment on him.

The question was asked the witness whether he thought, as an insurance man, that the Legislature should forbid the holding of proxies in such a manner. Mr. Sewell and ex-Judge Porter, for the company, promptly objected, and an argument among the various counsel ensued. The chairman finally decided to sustain the objection against the question.

The committee then adjourned until Monday morning next.

A Boston Organ Factory Burned Down.

BOSTON, April 12.—About 1 o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the New-England Organ factory, on Wareham-street, entirely destroying the building, together with the molding-shop of Creay & Noyes. The building destroyed was a five-story brick, Nos. 45 and 47 Wareham-street, South End, and was owned by Cyrus T. Clark. It was occupied by the New-England Organ Company, molders, painters, and various wood-working crafts. The losses are about $60,000, as follows: Cyrus T. Clark, on building $25,000, on stock $5,000; Campbell & McKenzie, $5,000; Geo. D. Donald, $5,000; New-England Organ Company, $7,500; R. S. Gilmore, $10,000, mostly covered by insurance. A small building adjoining was crushed by the falling walls.

Found Drowned in the Hudson.

NEWBURG, N. Y., April 12.—In the case of the man found drowned near this city yesterday, the Coroner's inquest elicited no means of identification. The body had probably been in the water several months, was much decayed, and the clothing was rotten; the dress indicated a laboring man, and he was about forty years old. There was no coat, vest, or hat on the body. On the pants were spots of red and white paint; and the shirt was of plaid cotton. No marks of violence were found on the body. The verdict rendered was that the man was unknown to the jury, and death was caused by drowning.

Fatal Accident at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., April 12.—Yesterday afternoon, Henry A. Wood, of this village, while working on the roof of the *Times* building, fell through a sky-light, and striking a balustrade, broke his back in three places. He died this morning. Mr. Wood was a First Lieutenant in the Thirty-second Regiment, New-York State Volunteers, and had been a Deputy United States Marshal, and a Deputy Sheriff in Montgomery County.

The Case of the Murderer, Henry Frolich.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 12.—The General Term of the Supreme Court in this city to-day affirmed the judgment in the case of Henry Frolich, convicted of murder in Syracuse. The opinion was written by Judge Mullen. The proceedings have been remitted to the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Onondaga County.

Further Hearing in the Mansfield Case.

The case of J. D. Mansfield, the spiritual medium, who is charged by a committee of gentlemen with disorderly conduct in giving séances at which he "falsely pretends to receive communications from the spirit land, thereby tending to provoke a breach of the peace," was before Justice Cox at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, for the second time. Nothing new was elicited during an examination that lasted over two hours. Several witnesses testified that Mansfield had given them communications purporting to come from the spirits of departed relatives when the said relatives were alive.

Counsel for the defendant claim that "communications" were really received from the spirit land, and that Mansfield has written communications sent him in every known language by the spirits, although the English language is the only one with which the medium is conversant. The case was finally adjourned.

Kings County Surrogate's Court.

During the week, the following business was transacted at the Kings County Surrogate's Court: Wills proved—William Graham, of Oldham, N. J.; Edwin D. Sampson, of Stevensburg, Culpeper County, Va.; Edward Kingsley, of Flatbush; Jas. Evans, Thos. Harding, Michael Dalton, Jenkins W. Jones, Henry Hillyard, Mary Ann Birdsall, Susanna B. Kissam, and Nathan M. Whiting, all of Brooklyn. Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following-named deceased persons: Betsey H. Blatchford, of New-Utrecht; Walter J. Gilbert, Wm. Cowell, Michael Cavanagh, Mary McGuire, Rosa McCabe, formerly Rosa Cassidy; John Stenerer, Chas. W. Willets, John Cullen, Jane G. Harris, Ann Feeley, Margaret Orr, Jas. M. Vreeland, Jacob Eldred and Henry Hutof, all of Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 12.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

900	West. Union....c.	85⅞	200	N. Y. C. & Hud..	102
600	do....c.	86⅛	600	do....	102⅛
400	do....	86¼	1500	do....	102
400	do....c.	86⅜	500	do....c.	101⅞
200	do....	86⅜	200	do....	101⅞
200	do....c.	86½	1000	do....	101⅞
800	do....c.	86¼	100	do....c.	101⅞
100	do....	86⅛	100	do....	101⅞
200	do....c.	86⅛	1100	do....c.	101⅞
200	do....	86⅛	300	do....	102
800	do....	86⅛	200	do....c.	101⅞
1400	do....c.	86⅛	100	do....	101⅞
900	do....	86	700	do....c.	101⅞
200	do....s3.	86⅛	100	do....c.	101⅞
300	do....c.	86⅛	500	do....	101⅞
300	do....c.	86	100	do....	101⅞
220	Lake Shore....c.	92⅛	100	do....c.	101⅞
1600	do....c.	91⅞	600	do....	101⅞
500	do....	92⅛	600	do....c.	101⅞
100	do....c.	92	400	do....	101⅞
3.0	Pacific Mail....	57	400	U. Pacific....	33⅞
100	do....	56⅞	100	N. W. Pref....	86
300	do....	56⅞	100	Rock Island....	109⅛
700	do....c.	56⅞	300	do....	109
400	do....	56⅞	100	do....	109⅛
300	do....c.	56⅞	100	Tol. & Wab....	70
100	do....	56⅞	100	do....c.	69⅞
100	do....	56⅞	100	do....	69⅞
100	do....c.	56⅞	200	Ohio & Miss....	45⅞
100	Erie Railroad....c.	65⅛	100	do....c.	45⅞
200	St. Paul....b3.	59	100	do....	45⅞
100	do....	58⅞	100	do....b3.	45⅞
300	Panama....	106	100	do....	45⅞
100	do....	106	200	do....c.	45
200	do....	105	100	do....	45
100	do....	105⅞	300	do....c.	45⅞
200	do....	105	300	do....	45⅞
100	do....s3.	105	100	do....	45⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$5,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.c.	119⅛	$22,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.c.	119⅜
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	119⅜	16,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	119⅜

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$20,000	Va. 6s, Con.b.c.	54	100	P. M. S. S. Co.b.c	56⅞
6,000	S. Car. 6s, new, Jan. & July.b3.	20	100	do....c.	57
4,000	Missouri 6s.b.c.	93⅞	100	do....	57
2,000	B'klyn 6s, W. L.	94	600	do....	57⅛
5,000	B'klyn 6s P. I.	98	600	do....b3.	57
2,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '83.	95	100	do....c.	57⅛
2,000	Erie 3d....c.	97⅛	100	do....	57⅛
2,000	Erie 5th....c.	99	500	do....	57⅛
2,000	Long Dock bds.	97	500	do....	57⅛
1,000	B., N. Y. & E. 1st.	35	400	do....s3.	57⅛
8,000	Cen. P. G. bds..	103	300	do....c.	57⅛
3,000	Un. Pac. 1st....	86⅛	100	do....c.	57⅛
11,000	do....	86⅞	200	do....	57⅛
14,000	Un. P. 7s, Ld. Gt.	74	100	do....	57⅛
8,000	do....	73⅛	900	do....	57⅛
12,000	U. P. 10s, Inc....	73	500	do....	57⅛
11,000	do....	72⅞	100	do....	57⅛
1,000	Ill. Central bds.	102	100	do....	57⅛
1,000	A. & T. H. 2d Pf.	88	500	do....	57⅛
1,000	C. & N. W. Con.	90⅞	500	do....	57⅛
1,000	H. & St. J. 8s, C.	88	800	do....c.	56⅞
1,000	P., F. W. & Chi. 1st....bet. call.	106	15	Amer. Ex. Bank....	111⅛
			20	Park Bank....	147⅞
			1000	Harlem....b.c.	125
500	Mor. & Es. 1st.	106	100	do....	125⅛
1,000	P., F. W. & Chi. 2d....bet. call.	99⅞	500	N. Y. C. & H..b.c.	101⅞
3,000	O. & M. Con. S. F.	93⅞	100	do....	101⅞
1,000	O. & M. Con....	93⅞	100	do....c.	101⅞
1,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st....c.	89	300	do....	101⅞
			100	do....	101⅞
1,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st.	86⅛	200	do....c.	101⅞
1,000	do....	86⅛	100	do....	101⅞
4,000	do....	86⅛	400	do....	101⅞
1,000	T., P. & W. Con.	75	600	do....	102⅛
1,000	B., H. & E. 1st.	40⅛	400	do....	101⅞
5,000	St. L., J. & C. 1st.	90	400	do....	101⅞
2,000	Cle. & Tol. S. F. bds....bet. call.	102	100	do....	102
			1.0	do....	101⅞
1,000	R. R. 2d S. F....	104⅛	200	do....	101⅞
500	West. Un. Tel..c.	86⅛	200	do....	101⅞
600	do....	86⅛	100	do....	101⅞
500	do....	86⅛	600	do....	101⅞
200	do....s3.	86⅛	300	do....	101⅞
300	do....	86⅛	800	do....	101⅞
200	do....	86⅛	100	do....	101⅞
700	do....c.	86⅛	100	do....c.	101⅞
200	do....c.	86⅛	300	do....	101⅞
400	do....	86⅛	500	Erie Railway.b.c.	65⅛
800	do....	86⅛	100	Erie Pref....b.c.	73
500	do....	86⅛	30	Mich. Cen....b.c.	104⅛
600	do....	86⅛	400	L. Sh. & M. So.b3.	92⅛
100	do....	86⅛	100	do....	92⅛
600	do....c.	86⅛	500	do....	92
700	do....c.	86⅛	200	do....	92⅛
200	do....	86⅛	400	do....	92⅛
600	do....	86⅛	100	do....	92
100	do....	86⅛	300	do....	91⅞
200	do....	86⅛	100	do....	91⅞
500	do....	86⅛	200	do....	92
600	do....	86⅛	300	do....	91⅞
300	do....s3.	86⅛	1000	do....	92
300	do....	86⅛	100	Panama R....b.c.	106
200	do....	86⅛	200	Un. Pac. R....b.c.	33⅛
100	do....	86⅛	100	do....	33⅛
700	do....	86⅛	200	do....b3.	33⅛
400	do....	86⅛	100	do....	33⅛
400	do....	86⅛	100	Cle. & Pitts. Guar.	89
200	do....	86	200	do....	89
200	do....	86⅛	87	do....bet. call.	89
700	do....	86⅛	173	N. J. Central....	99
100	do....	86⅛	20	do....	99⅛
100	do....	86⅛	10	do....bet. call.	98⅞
100	do....c.	86⅛	300	Chi. & R. I....b.c.	109⅛
13	Del. & Hud. Can..	113⅛	200	M. & St. P....b.c.c.	58⅛
20	do....opg.	113⅛	100	do....	58⅛
100	Con. Coal....	85⅛	100	do....b3.	58⅛
181	P., F. W. & C. G'd.	98⅛	100	do....	58⅛
71	Del., L. & West....	92⅛	100	T., W. & W.b.c.c.	69⅛
50	do....bet. call.	99⅛	100	do....	70
60	N. Jersey R....	120	200	B., H. & E....b.c.	3⅛
1.0	O. & M....b.c.c.	45⅛	100	do....	3⅛
100	do....c.	45⅛	300	do....s15.	3⅛
1000	do....c.	45	100	do....	3⅛
300	do....	45			
500	C., C. & I. C....b.c.	33⅛			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ A. M.

$8,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.	117⅛	$5,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	119⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n.	117⅛	48,000 do....	119⅛
900 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 new....	117	500 U. S. 5-20 C. '67	118⅛
		5,000 U. S. 5s, C., '81 b.c.	115⅛

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

300	West Union....	86	200	N. Y. C. & Hud....	101⅞
200	do....c.	85⅞	200	do....	101⅞
700	do....	86	300	do....	101⅞
200	do....	86⅛	2100	do....	101⅞
100	do....c.	85⅞	1100	do....	101⅞
300	do....	86	100	do....c.	100⅞
400	do....	85⅞	500	do....c.	101
700	do....	85⅞	100	do....c.	100⅞
100	do....	86	200	do....	101
300	do....c.	85⅞	400	do....c.	101
200	do....c.	85⅞	500	do....	101
400	do....	85⅞	500	do....c.	101
100	do....c.	85⅞	500	do....c.	100⅞
200	do....	85⅞	200	do....	101
100	do....	85⅞	100	Harlem R....	125⅛
800	do....	85⅞	200	Lake Shore....c.	91⅞
100	do....c.	85	500	do....	92
600	do....c.	85⅞	100	do....	92⅛
500	do....c.	84⅞	600	do....c.	91⅞
600	do....	84⅞	100	do....	92
300	do....	84⅞	300	do....c.	91⅞
200	do....	85⅞	400	do....	92
1100	do....	85⅞	600	do....	91⅞
400	do....	85⅞	100	do....	91⅞
200	do....	85⅞	500	do....c.	91⅞
300	do....	85⅞	300	do....	92
			100	Panama....c.	105⅞
			100	North western Pf.	86
			200	B., H. & Erie....s3.	3⅛
500	Erie Railroad....	65⅛	200	St. Paul....	58⅛
100	Pacific Mail....	56⅞	100	do....	58⅛
100	do....	57⅛	100	do....	58⅛
100	do....c.	57⅛	100	do....	58
800	do....	57⅛	300	do....	58⅛
300	do....	57⅛	500	do....	58
600	do....	57⅛	300	do....	58⅛
300	do....	57	200	Ohio & Miss....	45
600	do....	56⅞	100	do....	44⅞
200	do....	57⅛	300	do....c.	44⅞
500	do....	57⅛	300	do....	44⅞
400	do....	57⅛	300	do....	44⅞
1400	do....	56⅞	100	do....	44⅞
1600	do....c.	56⅞	100	Tol. & Wab....	69⅞
100	do....	56⅞	100	do....	69⅞
100	N. J. Cen....	99⅛	2.0	do....c.	69⅞
100	Rock Island....c.	109⅛	100	do....	69⅞
200	do....	109⅛	100	do....	70
200	do....	109⅛	300	C., C. & I. C....	33⅛
300	do....c.	109⅛	300	do....	33⅛
200	do....c.	109⅛	200	do....	33⅛
300	do....c.	108⅞	300	do....c.	33⅛
200	do....	108⅞	200	do....	33⅛
400	do....	108⅞	300	do....	33⅛
300	do....c.	108⅞	100	do....c.	33⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Md. Coal Co....	25	100	Pac. M. S. S. Co.b.c.	56⅞
100	do....bet. call.	23⅛	100	do....	56⅞
100	Con. Coal, Md.b.c.c.	85	100	do....c.	56⅞
100	do....	85⅛	200	do....	56⅞
50	Am. Express.b.c.	67	100	do....	56⅞
100	Wells-F. Ex..b.c.	81	100	do....	56⅞
100	West. U. Tel..b.c.	85⅛	100	do....c.	56⅞
200	do....c.	85	200	do....	56⅞
400	do....	85⅛	200	do....	56⅞
700	do....c.	84⅞	200	do....	56⅞
1800	do....	85	700	N. Y. C. & H.b.c.c.	100⅞
500	do....	85⅛	500	do....	101
100	do....	84⅞	500	do....	101⅛
300	do....c.	85	300	do....c.	101
200	do....	85	500	do....	101
100	do....	85⅛	100	Union Pac.b.c.c.	33⅛
300	do....	85⅛	100	Chic. & R. I....b.c.	109⅛
100	do....	85⅛	2.0	do....	109⅛
300	do....c.	84⅞	100	do....c.	109⅛
100	do....	84⅞	500	do....	109⅛
200	do....	85⅛	100	do....c.	108⅞
300	do....	85⅛	100	do....	108⅞
800	do....c.	85	300	L. S. & M. So.b.c.	91⅞
100	do....	85	100	do....	91⅞
800	Tol., W. & W....b.c.	69	100	do....	92
19	P., Ft. W. & C. guar.	98⅛			
500	Ohio & Miss..b.c.	44⅞			

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000	5-20 C., '67....	119⅛	300	N. Y. C. & H....	101⅛
100	Con. Coal....	85⅛	200	do....c.	100⅞
100	Lake Shore....	92⅛	100	do....c.	100⅞
100	do....	92⅛	100	do....c.	100⅞
300	do....	92⅛	100	do....c.	100⅞
100	do....	92	500	do....	101
1100	do....	91⅞	300	do....	101⅛
1500	do....	91⅞	200	do....	101
100	Western Union..c.	85⅛	500	do....	101
500	do....	85⅛	400	do....	101⅛
100	do....c.	85⅛	1400	do....	101⅛
200	do....	85	1100	do....	100⅞
200	do....	85⅛	1500	do....	101⅛
800	do....	85⅛	300	do....	101⅛
800	do....c.	84⅞	100	do....	101⅛
100	do....	84⅞	100	Panama....	105⅞
300	do....c.	84⅞	100	Union Pacific....	33⅛
200	do....	85⅛	200	do....c.	33⅛
200	do....	85⅛	900	do....	33⅛
400	do....	85⅛	100	Tol. & Wab....	69⅛
200	do....	85⅛	100	Rock Island....	108⅞
500	do....	85⅛	100	do....	109
1000	do....	85	300	do....	109⅛
2300	do....	85⅛	100	do....c.	108⅞
1100	Erie Railroad....c.	65⅛	200	St. Paul....	58⅛
200	Harlem....	124	100	do....	58⅛
100	Pacific Mail....	56⅞	100	do....	58⅛
100	do....	56⅞	200	do....b3.	58⅛
200	do....	56⅞	100	Del., La. & West....	99
400	do....	56⅞	700	B., H. & Erie....	3⅛
400	do....	56⅞	100	Ohio & Miss....b3.	45
600	do....	56⅞	300	do....	44⅞
100	do....	56⅞	100	do....	44⅞
300	do....	56⅞	400	C., C. & I. C....	33
1900	do....	56⅞			
200	do....	56⅞			

SATURDAY, April 12—P. M.

The Bank return this afternoon shows a partial improvement and a moderate turn in the adverse course of the Greenback circulation. There is a gain of $553,300 in the Greenback average, and $469,000 in the Gold Notes average. The Loans are down $2,017,100, and the general line of Deposits is $787,800 less than last Monday. In point of Lawful Money reserve to 25 ₩ cent. of Deposits and Circulation, the present return is $219,600 stronger than last week.

The consideration for Money paid by the Stock Brokers to-day is the most extravagant, in the average of the rates actually submitted to, that we have at any time reported through the present season. The terms for turning Stocks until Monday opened at ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. and advanced, to ⅜@½ ₩ cent. These terms were not nominal, but freely paid as the rule on the Stock Exchange until after the regular close of Bank hours, when exceptional offers were made to lend Money at 7 ₩ cent., Gold Interest, which is by no means a reliable sign for the market on Monday.

This condition of the Money market produced an unsettled and somewhat uneasy state of things on the Share speculation at the Stock Exchange, especially as the reports of dearer Money were connected with the extensive calling in of loans by certain prominent concerns that are unwilling to continue business under the threats of legal and penal proceedings in the Courts. The Brokers for the *Bull* account on the Exchange were actively and earnestly employed through the day in making up their Bank accounts, either by fresh borrowings at ⅛@¼ cent. a day, or by turning their Stocks, at the same difference until Monday at the Exchange, and the concern felt at the close of business as to the future of the market was increased by the apprehension that the proceedings before the Grand Jury on Monday may tend to withdraw additional Money balances from employment on the Exchange.

The gold Sales were ⅛ ₩ cent higher than on Thursday; 118⅜@119@118⅞ ₩ cent. The Foreign Exchange dull at 107⅛@107⅞ ₩ cent. for 60 days' London. The Public Funds firm but not very active. The Share list at the Exchange generally down on the dear terms for Money, and prices closed at 3 o'clock, when the Exchange shuts up on Saturdays, as follows, as compared with Thursday night before the recess of Good Friday:

Closing Quotations—April 12.

	Thursday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s	116	116
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	120	120
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	119⅛	119⅛
American Gold	118⅛	118⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	107⅞	107⅞
N. Y. Central and Hudson	102	101
Chicago and Rock Island	109⅛*	*108⅞
Pacific Mail	57⅛	56⅞
St. Paul Preferred	74⅛	74⅛
St. Paul Common	59	58⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	45⅛	44⅞
Western Union Telegraph	86⅛	85
Erie	65⅛	65⅛
Union Pacific	34	33⅛
Lake Shore	92⅛	91⅞
C., C. and Indiana Central	33⅛	33⅛
Toledo and Wabash	70	69⅛
Harlem	125	124

*Ex-dividend.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—APRIL 12.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	97⅛	97⅞
City 6s, new	101⅛	101⅞
Camden and Amboy	119	119⅛
Pennsylvania Central	57	57⅛
Reading	115⅛	116
Lehigh Valley	59⅛	59⅛
Catawissa Preferred	44⅛	44⅞
Philadelphia and Erie	25⅛	26
Northern Central	38	38⅛
Lehigh Navigation	38⅛	38⅞
Lehigh Gold Loan	91⅛	91⅞

The week's Imports of General Merchandise have been to the specie value of $4,787,702.

The Export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, were as follows:

By the steamer City of Brooklyn for Liverpool—39 cases Drugs, 1,075 boxes Bacon, 81 cases Sewing-machines, 43 cases Silk Ribbons, 18,566 boxes Cheese, 17 cases Cotton Velvets, 602 tcs. Lard, 2 tcs. Bladders, 21 cases Bandies, 16 cases Cotton Goods, 97 cases Machinery, 100 pkgs. Agricultural Implements, 538 bales Cotton, 543 bbls. Apples.

By the bark Ganger Roef, for Copenhagen—2,562 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Atlantic, for London—2,224 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Alemuri, for Cork and orders—18,064 bushels Wheat.

By the ship Dilkpoosh, for London—1,200 bbls. Pork, 190 bbls. Resin, 500 cases Oysters, 2,600 bbls. Oil-cake, 22,862 bushels Wheat, 3,000 Staves.

By the ship Black Prince, for London—14,980 bushels Wheat, 1,300 Staves, 325 bbls. Resin, 4,450 bbls. Oil-cake.

By the ship Central America, for Antwerp—6,837 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Nuovo Achille, for Corfu—5,741 cases Photolite Oil.

By the steamer Europa, for Glasgow—4 cases Fans, 73 cases Canned Goods, 248 boxes Bacon, 83 bbls. Pork, 100 bbls. Lard, 177 hhds. Tallow, 181 tcs. Beef, 50 bb.s. Lard Oil, 391 boxes Meat, 500 bales Cotton, 10 tcs. Tongues, 400 bbls. Apples, 40 boxes Clocks, 9,324 bushels Corn.

By the brig Tell, for Gottenburg—1,715 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Chiara, for Bari—4,433 cases Petroleum.

By the steamer Donau, for Bremen—41 pks. Hams, 150 bbls. Apples, 942 boxes Bacon, 12 bales Skins, 11 cases Machinery, 100 cases Spermaceti, 400 boxes Starch, 10 bales Tobacco, 1 case Tobacco, 2 rolls Belting, 123 pks. Stones, 3,998 bushels Corn, 17 cases Silk and Cotton, 53 hhds. Tobacco, 219 boxes Shoulders, 20 cases Hardware, 320 bbls. Leather, 29 pks. Dyestuffs, 100 firkins Lard, 178 pks. Agricultural implements.

By the bark Galveston, for Bremen—4,153 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Christine, for Vigo—650 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 2,228 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Energia, for Londonderry—23,416 bushels Corn.

By the bark De Capo, for Cronstadt—1,350 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Kalstad, for Queenstown and orders—30,734 bushels Corn.

By the bark Fanny Breslauer, for London—100 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 25 cases Spirits Turpentine, 1,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 5,800 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Apotheker Dressing, for Danzig—2,800 bushels Refined Petroleum.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Howes & Macy, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York, offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

In the matter of the petition of Richard J. Usher; order granted.

Hertzler et al. vs. Zipp et al.; report confirmed and judgment granted.

By Judge Davis.

Anderson vs. The Mayor, &c.; motion granted in so far as the assessment affects the lots of plaintiff, upon which an assessment for paving the street has already been made and paid. Order to be settled on one day's notice before me.

In the matter of J. J. Astor; motion granted, with costs. See opinion.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Roegland vs. Hanvelman et al.; order of reference.

Candlee, Jr., vs. The Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Insurance Company; bond should be to defendants, its successors and assigns, and conditioned with that obligors pay on demand, or that surety will pay on demand.

Fabel et al. vs. Beach; order granted.

Havens vs. Schlecher; order granted.

Wiggins vs. The Continental Insurance Company; order granted.

Taylor vs. Luquer, Jr., et al.; order denying appeal conditionally.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Henderson et al. vs. Bruce; motion granted.

Gregory vs. Gregory; motion granted.

Lewis vs. Lewis; petition for alimony and counsel fee allowed.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 12—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅛ for money, and 93⅛ for the account. American Securities—There have been no transactions thus far to-day, and prices are nominally unchanged. Erie Railway shares, 51⅛.

3 P. M.—Consols and American Securities closed unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, April 12—1½ P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Produce—Spirits Petroleum, 9d. ₩ gallon.

Evening—Spirits Turpentine, 43s. 6d. ₩ cwt.

BANK ROBBERIES.

Mysterious Disappearance of Valuables from a Pittsburg Bank.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 12.—Some interesting facts have just been developed concerning the abstraction from the vaults of the Safe Deposit Bank on Monday last of a box containing a large amount of cash and valuable papers belonging to the Odd-Fellows Savings Bank. The box contained about $6,000 in cash, and paper representing $200,000. It appears that the cashier of the Savings Bank deposited the box with the Safe Deposit Company on Saturday evening last, and when he applied for it on the following Monday morning the officers of the latter company were unable to produce it, or to account for its mysterious disappearance. Officer Hague undertook to unravel the mystery. He made a thorough examination of the building and vault, and yesterday stated to the bank officers that the box had been taken by a person connected with the institution. Information was also imparted to the Mayor which seems to fasten the guilt upon the person suspected by the officer. The Mayor's informant says that he saw two men take the box out of the bank on Monday morning, and would be able to identify them, and could further testify that an employe of the bank was looking out of the window at the time. Negotiations are pending among the parties interested, and it is thought that the box will be soon returned. No arrests have been made, nor any information lodged with the police authorities, and the names of the parties are withheld for the present. The matter has caused considerable excitement in banking circles.

The Robbery of the First National Bank of Toledo.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 12.—The loss by the robbery of the First National Bank, by burglars, a few days ago, proves to be greater than at first reported. Papers belonging to V. H. Ketcham, President of the bank, were taken, including twenty Toledo City bonds of $1,000 each, numbers 36 to 39 inclusive, and numbers 37, 40, 75, 76, 77, and 87, of the date of Nov. 8, 1872, and numbers 83 to 85 inclusive, of May 4, 1870; also, number 21, of the latter date, of $500. The aggregate of the losses will reach $22,000.

FURNITURE.

STORAGE

AND SAFE KEEPING

FOR FURNITURE, BAGGAGE, PIANOS, CARRIAGES, and all OTHER PROPERTY, in SEPARATE CLOSED COMPARTMENTS, always accessible. Goods received from any point without previous notice, and raised on elevators. Recent improvements enable wagons to discharge in interior of warehouses, avoiding all delays and street risks. These establishments are the oldest, most extensive, and best experienced, and are GUARDED day and night by private watchmen.

H. G. HAEGER, 5th-av., from 33d to 34th st.

STORAGE

FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, AND PAINTINGS; also, for CARRIAGES, WAGONS, &c., at the NEW FIRST-CLASS WAREHOUSE, built expressly for the purpose, NOS. 112 TO 114 EAST 22D-ST., NEAR 4TH-AV. TRUNKS, CASES and other packages containing articles of EXTRA VALUE can be stored with SAFETY at low rates. PERSONS can forward their goods from any part of EUROPE or AMERICA direct to this warehouse. THE PUBLIC is invited to examine the superior accommodations, light, ventilation, safety, &c., which this warehouse possesses over all others.

JOHN H. MORRELL, Owner and Proprietor.

STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, BAGGAGE,

And other goods in separate rooms. Watchman in building at night. This is the safest and best ventilated building of the kind in this City. Trucks constantly on hand for moving goods. Special attention paid to packing furniture for shipment.

MICHALES & SON, Nos. 32 and 34 Commerce-st., near Bleecker.

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS TAKEN FOR FURNITURE,

CARPETS,

BEDDING, &C., AT S. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham-st.

AN IMMENSE STOCK AND LOW PRICES. GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH.

Warren Ward & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF CHAMBER SETS, PARLOR SUITES, LAMBREQUINS, CURTAINS, CORNICES, SHADES, BEDDING, &C. AT MODERATE PRICES. Nos. 75 and 77 SPRING-ST, corner CROSBY.

T. G. SELLEW, DESKS.

Office and Library Furniture.

NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.

Fine Cylinder Desks.

DUMB WAITERS, HOISTING MAchines, and fire-escape elevators, the most improved. Patented Dec. 3, 1872. L. CARRIER, patentee and sole manufacturer, No. 119 West 25th-st.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR WITH COOLer is the best. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d-st. Refrigerators repaired.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.) DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL. Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, No. 252 Madison-av. School hours, 9½ A. M. to 1½ P. M.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE, A BOARDING SCHOOL for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men. ESTABLISHED 1854. Earnest teaching; common-sense management. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Broadway, junction 6th-av., and No. 62 Bowery; book-keeping, arithmetic, spelling; 32 writing lessons, $2 50; ladies qualified as book-keepers and cashiers.

UP-TOWN SCHOOL FOR SALE—Good will, splendid furniture, maps, globes, books, cheap now or, from July 1. Address WITMARK, No. 225 9th-av.

PROF. BENDAN, NO. 12 WEST 28TH-ST., desires to travel with young gentlemen through Germany, during Summer, and to teach them the German.

LESSONS IN GERMAN WANTED, IN exchange for French and Latin lessons. Answer B. H. M., Box No. 163 Times Office.

SCHOOL PROPERTY WANTED—Either by sale or lease. Address Rev. W. H. KINGSBURY, Chariton, N. Y.

A. WILLIAMSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL for boys, at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen May 5.

MISS S. S. PARKHURST'S HOME School for Young Ladies, Newburg, N. Y.—The Spring term will commence MONDAY, April 14.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER FOR APRIL!

Horace Waters & Son, 481 B'way, N. Y., Will dispose of 100 PIANOS and ORGANS of first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THIS MONTH. New seven-octave PIANOS, modern improvements, for $250, cash. THE WATERS' CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. Other Organs, $55 up, for cash. Monthly installments received, from one to three years. New and second-hand instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Illustrated Catalogues mailed.

THE BEST ORGANS On the EASIEST TERMS.

"The Silver Tongues,"

On rental and sale per installment plan. Come direct to the factory and wholesale warerooms. E. P. NEEDHAM & SON, (Estab'd 1846.) 143, 145 and 147 EAST 23D-ST., N. Y. FORTY different STYLES at varying prices.

AT HAINES BROS.', No. 27 Union-square, First-class hand-some new PIANO-FORTES for sale on very reasonable terms, and several used a little, very low for cash.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at H. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 1st 4th-av.)

AT MANUFACTURERS' WAREROOMS, prior to removal, magnificent new first-class square seven and one-third octave rosewood, overstrung iron-frame piano-fortes, $300; stool and cover, carved legs, &c.; latest improvements; fully guaranteed. GOLDSMITH'S, Bleecker-st., near Bowery.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTers and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 13, 1873.

The New-York Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, 1 of SUNDAY.....2
The SUNDAY EDITION, per annum, postage paid.....2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—to the Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $13 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies, one year, $3; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at club rates during the year.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Direct, plainly, to

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 33d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 206 West 125th-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as if charged at office of publication.

Notice.

We cannot return anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve them.

For reasons which we have already sufficiently explained, we do not regard the fact of a newspaper claim having been cut down by the Board of Audit as evidence of intentional fraud. But we do regard the deliberate suppression of Controller Gunner's report on this subject as an admission that the newspaper so doing is ashamed of its record in the matter. Here is a list of some of the papers which have either suppressed the entire report, or that very essential part of it known as "Schedule C." The reason will probably be found in the third column of figures:

DAILY PAPERS.

Name of News-paper.	Amount claimed.	Amount allowed.	Amount of reduction.
Commercial Ad-vertiser.....	$20,179 66	$12,826 15	$842,353 50
New-York World..	21,601 50	12,014 50	23,587 00
New-York Herald	44,975 00	33,870 00	11,404 10
Evening Tele-gram.....	27,217 17	13,867 80	13,349 37
Evening Express.	13,508 50	7,503 40	6,004 10
Tribune Associ-ation.....	33,797 90	18,303 90	14,494 00

The very honest "gentleman" who owns the organ of "skilled talent" fully indorses the "defense" of HANK SMITH. This is unkind. We do not know of any one who doubts that SMITH robbed the poor people who deposited their savings in his bank, nor have we heard of any reader of his "defense" who supposed it did not make his case worse. If there be any such persons, however, they must give HANK up in despair, since the "Lobbyists' Own," has formally espoused his cause. Considering the amount of money freely disbursed by Police Commissioner SMITH at Albany last Winter, not to mention his fees to "skilled talent" during the present session, we repeat that the course of the organ is unkind. Had some of the families whom SMITH reduced to starvation prompted this latest cut, we could have understood it, and we can only explain it by supposing that the last remaining virtue of personal gratitude has utterly deserted his "honorable" friend.

Senator MADDEN has also been honored by a first-class certificate of character from our evening contemporary. "Earnest, fearless, and incorruptible" are "prave 'ords," as *Pistol* says, even if slightly misapplied. But who shall question their truth when we have from the lips of the great and good JAY GOULD the declaration that "he believed Senator MADDEN to be the purest man in the Senate." If the Senator from the Tenth District has the slightest doubt of her chances of re-election, let him get these testimonials framed and hung up, say in the town hall of Newburg, as a sufficient answer to all calumny.

Judge WOODRUFF, in remanding MACDONNELL, who is accused of complicity in the Bank of England forgeries, laid down some rules of law that are of great value to the community, but extremely unpalatable to lawyers who defend persons accused of crime. In this case it was sought to secure the release of MACDONNELL on the usual frivolous objections to the warrant on which he is held in custody, but Judge WOODRUFF said, in denying the motion, that technical precision of a nice character is not necessary in drafting preliminary papers. To one of the principal points raised in behalf of the prisoner, the Judge said: "The objection that the name of MACDONNELL is spelled differently, and that the variance is sufficient to prevent the proper identification of MACDONNELL, is of too trivial a character to be seriously considered, as there is no pretense that the name as spelled differently does not indicate the same person." While Judge WOODRUFF ruling in this way, and Judge BEADY refusing to postpone the trial of BURNLEY until a commission can issue to England to discover whether his grandmother was insane, our criminals have plainly fallen on evil times.

It is a sign of substantial progress to find the Richmond *Enquirer* talking in this way:

"What we want in this country is a national feeling among all our people, binding them together in one common brotherhood, facilitating business intercourse throughout the Union, and producing a social expansion commensurate with the grand development of the great reciprocal resources of the two sections now in rapid process of accomplishment. We want energy, activity, vigor, in all branches of business, and in all parts of the country. We want concert and co-operation among our people. We want the North and the South to work together for the promotion of the great welfare of the whole Union. We want the great dennis of the American people to be national, not sectional, in their feelings and in their views."

The great need of the nation is here precisely stated, and very much will have been done to meet it when the Southern Press generally has the good sense to follow the excellent example thus set by the *Enquirer*. Only by the cultivation of a national feeling in the South can the wounds of the war be healed and the prosperity of the Southern States restored. Every newspaper or other agency that takes this task in hand is entitled to the public gratitude.

The Modoc Murders.

By a crime of unparalleled atrocity, the United States Army has lost one of its most valued officers in the murder of Gen. CANBY, and the Modoc chief, Capt. JACK, has gained an enduring infamy as the most treacherous and bloodthirsty of savages. From the accounts which reach us, it seems certain that Capt. JACK lured Gen. CANBY and his attendants from their camp, for the purpose of murdering them, under pretense of resuming negotiations for peace. The evidence is direct and positive that no sooner had the two parties met than Capt. JACK and his band began the murderous attack upon the unsuspecting officers, and that Capt. JACK himself shot down Gen. CANBY.

Such an affair as this cannot be called an incident of war. It was murder, and should be treated as such. The incensed troops will now penetrate the lava beds, no doubt, and solve the question of locating the Modocs by exterminating them. But nothing of the sort should be done. Capt. JACK and the other miscreants engaged in this massacre should be taken alive, tried for their crime, and hanged. To slay them in battle is to dignify assassins, and to exterminate the whole tribe is to confound the innocent with the guilty. But there is little hope that a course will be pursued that will make Indian massacres less rare in the future. The scene of the outrage being remote from telegraph lines, the Government cannot interfere in time, and the troops who saw their commander brutally and treacherously murdered before their eyes, doubtless went to their revenge before the news of his death could reach any restraining authority. It would be natural that they should, and one can only hope that the command has devolved upon some officer who can see the value of taking Capt. JACK alive, instead of shooting him on sight, as is most likely to happen. To hang that savage, will do more to restrain all predatory tribes, than to exterminate the whole Modoc race.

By the murder of Gen. CANBY, a severe blow has been dealt to the peace policy which President GRANT has pursued in dealing with the Indians, and generally with such success. Public sentiment will instinctively demand the corrective influence of the musket, in the face of such ferocity as this, and from all along the frontier we may expect the cry that the peace policy is a failure. A large and powerful interest is always demanding an Indian war. Border settlers firmly believe that their safety requires the extermination of the Indians, and there is a large number of uneasy adventurers constantly seeking to incite hostilities for the profit and excitement they find in them. With such an argument as they find in the murder of Gen. CANBY, these classes, we fear, will have little difficulty in creating a feeling in the border States that will lead to an outbreak. The Arrapahoes and Cheyennes in Kansas have already been reported as ready for hostilities, and a collision between them and the settlers is now very probable.

If the Government would prevent an expensive and harassing Indian war, it must act promptly and with vigor. If events afford the opportunity, the murder of Gen. CANBY should be punished as murder. But the chief duty of the Government is to prevent outbreaks in other localities if possible, and especially in Kansas. If this cannot be done, and war is commenced by any tribe, we hope that measures will be taken to bring it into immediate and absolute subjection. The whole experience of the Government with the Indians, which has just been so bitterly emphasized in the case of the Modocs, proves that temporizing with savages in arms does no good. The only effective remedy is to make them understand, by the most decisive measures, that the Government is a power with which they cannot trifle. To dally with them is to make the whole frontier insecure, and to invite a repetition of such atrocities as that of Capt. JACK.

The Dictator of Four States.

There are certain men whose existence is incompatible with that of a republic. The commonwealth must cast them out or they will destroy the commonwealth. It was a perception of this truth that prompted the old Athenian device of ostracism; it was because public virtue lacked the strength to resist its corruptors in a different fashion, that Athenian statesmen became the pensioners of the Persian King, and the most brilliant democratic experiment which the world has seen suffered an inglorious collapse. The thoughtful reader of JAY GOULD'S evidence before the Erie Investigating Committee can hardly help wishing for some modern device to procure the summary expulsion of an enemy of the State. That evidence provokes the same kind of instinctive repugnance that is excited in man and beast by the presence of a noxious reptile. Here is a person to whom no law, human or divine, has any sacredness; who parades with ostentatious cynicism his conviction that every man has his price, and that above country, society, and politics, above all honor, truth, and honesty, there is the power of money, to be used by him and such as he for the building of a fortune upon blasted reputations, social degradation, and political corruption. It is a waste of words to preach reform to legislators bought like cattle by a man like this; to argue about cheap transportation when every bushel of corn brought East pays toll to such a corruption fund as his; or to seek legal intervention . . . the abuses of Wall-street, when there is no law able to reach one of the arch-conspirators against the very existence of free institutions.

Note the cool insolence with which the man defies the committee to get anything more out of him than he chooses to tell; note, also, the utter absence of any effort to conceal his perfect contempt for the base tools with which he worked. A man who had "four States to look after," and who had contrived to corrupt the "representatives" of some 12,000,000 of people, might surely be excused from recalling the details of the administration of his bribery fund. He had "lost the stubs of his check-book," was not quite positive about the identity of his own signature, had perfect confidence in his agents—TWEED, BARBER, VAN VECHTEN, &c.—and, in fine, contrived to show the committee that he was laughing in his sleeve at them, and that if he had not been able to safely defy them, he believed he could have bought them, too.

Compared with an enemy of society of the Jay Gould type, TWEED was a mere vulgar dabbler in corruption. The interval between them is as great as that which separates CARTOUCHE and a New-York housebreaker. The proof of it is, that with an equal title to a cell in the State Prison, GOULD is as much a power as ever he was, while TWEED is gradually sinking into the gutter whence he sprung. Though TWEED'S stolen millions help him to stave off the day of ignominious punishment, that day will as certainly come as the sun will rise to-morrow. But has anybody faith enough in the course of human justice to say the same thing of JAY GOULD? Men claiming to be "reformers" have procured him absolution for his past offenses; newspapers professing the most exalted notions of public morality have applauded the "restitution" by which he averted public exposure and criminal prosecution, and made a good deal of money in making believe to sacrifice everything.

Is this man, then, above law—more powerful than courts, legislatures, and the exponents of public opinion? It is not long ago since he was credited with owning three Governors, and he is reputed now to have among other things the control of a Metropolitan daily newspaper. That journal, at least, could "afford to dismiss" his case when he slipped through the meshes of the law by a profitable "restitution," and it yesterday outraged truth and decency by complimenting him on the "frankness" and "candor" of his evidence, and by stating that he had made "a clean breast of it" before the Investigating Committee. The work of reform is but half done when the insidious poison of an influence like that of JAY GOULD can be detected in politics, in finance, in society, and when people claiming to be respectable are not ashamed of being associated with a man such as he. The cancer of negro slavery would have eaten out the vitals of the republic but for the sharp surgical operation that cut it out. We must devise an antidote against our Jay Goulds, if the slave-holding oligarchy is not to have as dangerous a successor in a class of financial conspirators, whose fraudulently-earned millions require a fresh course of corruption to retain and increase them.

A Revival in Chess.

It is characteristic of the game of chess that it has remarkable vicissitudes of popularity, which apparently depend on the strength and genius of its leading magnates at any given time. When STAUNTON and ST. AMANT played their famous match, chess tables were set out in half the drawing-rooms and *salons* of England and France, the daily newspapers published the games of the match from day to day, and society was plunged into discussion concerning the merit of this or that move, or the relative force of the players. When the star of PAUL MORPHY rose, higher and brighter, perhaps, than that of any chess player who ever lived, the same kind of effect was witnessed on both sides of the Atlantic. The number of chess clubs was prodigiously increased. Almost everybody set to work to at least learn "the moves." Chess talk filled columns of the journals. The diplomacy that suggested the acceptance or refusal of matches was pictured in an actual literature of its own. Books were printed, devoted exclusively to the subject, and found large and profitable sale. Men of prominence and distinction sought, or gladly accepted, office in the various chess clubs. The players of a decent game found that faculty alone a passport to good society. In a word, chess was the rage and almost everybody bowed to the reigning idol.

But now all that is changed. Mr. MORPHY, for good reasons of his own, retired from the checkered field. The fillip to national pride afforded by his towering and unparalleled success was gradually forgotten. People began to cease to talk chess, and to wonder who could give this player a knight or the other a rook. The New-York Chess Club dwindled, numerically, away, and now holds its meetings in one little room in the Society Library. One scarcely ever sees a chess board. The game seems for the time to have lost its charm; and this is true, although in a less degree, in Europe as well as in this country. London and Paris chess clubs, formerly crammed with habitués, have of late years been comparatively deserted. But the darkest night is followed by day, and the protracted gloom that has hung over the royal game is at last relieved by gleams of light. The two rival Universities of Oxford and Cambridge have resolved to add to their struggles at rowing, cricket, and billiards, annual competitions at chess. In truth, the first series of matches between the standard-bearers of the "dark" and "light" blue, has just been finished in London. Oxford won, scoring nine games against two with two drawn—a very decided victory. Some of the greatest of living players witnessed the match, which took place at the London Chess Club, and it has had the effect to revive interest in chess in quite a lively manner. A Russian player of note, Herr ZUCKERTORT, turned up at the meeting, and offered to play twelve simultaneous games blindfold. He could only be accommodated with six antagonists, all strong, and, after play described as extremely rapid as well brilliant, he won two games, drew three, and lost only one. Among the noted players present, those familiar with chess literature will recognise the names of HARRWITZ, BODEN, LOWENTHAL, STEINITZ, BIRD, MOSSOP, and others. The proceedings were ended by a brilliant supper-party given by the club, and by arrangements to proceed regularly with the matches hereafter.

The event is chiefly significant as being the first move in a chess revival, which will probably extend to this country, and rouse our leading players to fresh efforts to retain the championship which America may be said fairly to have gained. We understand that overtures have been made to Mr. MORPHY to induce him to join in a grand tournament which it is proposed to hold at the Vienna Exposition. Of the twenty millions of people who are expected to take part in that great show, a fair proportion may be supposed to be interested in chess, and a tournament of the kind suggested, and attended by the strongest living experts, would undoubtedly stir up the chess fever again throughout Europe, and probably—especially if Mr. MORPHY participates—cause it to extend to the United States. We shall not be sorry to witness such a revival of interest in a game, the general tendency of which is certainly that of stimulating the intellectual faculties, and on which the time bestowed is not usually abstracted from worthier pursuits.

The Pleasures of the Chase.

Since the publication of Rev. Mr. MURRAY'S inconsiderate work upon the Adirondack wilderness, that previously delightful region has become worse than a desert to the ardent sportsman. Once the forests rustled with deer, and the waters of the glittering Adirondack lakes were, so to speak, "stiff with trout." But the evil influence of MURRAY has changed all that. The deer have been massacred by countless rifles, or scared away by the flaunting of innumerable parasols. The trout have been killed with the hooks of a thousand tourists, or poisoned by the dregs of ten thousand champagne bottles. In brief, the Adirondacks have been transformed into a fashionable watering-place, and, so potent is the influence of an evil example, even the more distant wildernesses of Northern Maine have become a prey to the Summer tourist, and their game has vanished at the sound of the steam-boat whistle on Moosehead Lake, and the piano in the parlor of the Chesuncook villa. The New-Yorker who desires a week or two of hunting or fishing can no longer visit the lake regions of New-York or Maine, but is compelled to seek the prairies of the West or the distant defiles of the Rocky Mountains.

In this unhappy situation who should come to the relief of the disgusted sportsman but that combined friend of man and beast, the excellent Mr. BERGH, whose admirable labors in a worthy cause are the pride of all his intelligent fellow-citizens. He shows that here, in the very heart of the City, game is abundant, and that it is hence unnecessary to seek it at vast distances and at great discomfort. He not only points out the game, but he suggests the way in which it can be hunted with the least inconvenience and the greatest pleasure. He sounds the horn and summons us to the chase. Nothing could be more generous and public-spirited than this conduct, and we hasten to lay Mr. BERGH'S admirable plan before our readers.

The season when the police are instructed to wage war upon wandering dogs is approaching. Heretofore the method of killing these animals has been crude and unsportsmanlike. Either the policeman has shot them with his revolver, or they have been captured by small boys, and delivered to a pound-keeper, who has subsequently drowned them. This state of things has gratified neither sportsmen nor dogs, and hundreds of the latter have thus been wasted when they might have furnished excellent sport to athletic young men.

During the coming Summer Mr. BERGH proposes that men shall sally forth early in the morning, armed with light but strong scoop-nets. With these they are either to run down or lie in wait for vagrant dogs. When the game is within reach, it is to be suddenly scooped up and borne away in the net to a place to be provided by the City, where captured dogs can be humanely smothered with carbonic acid gas. In this way the capture of dogs is made a healthful recreation, and their death is compassed without brutality.

It can easily be perceived that to journey a thousand miles to shoot a buffalo or a deer is the height of folly, when game, quite as interesting, is abundant at our very doors. When Summer is here we may expect to see Mr. BERGH'S advice adopted by all lovers of the chase. At that early hour when the milkman is yet busy at his pump, and the strawberry women are mixing green and decayed berries with their riper fruit, the policeman on his sleepy beat will meet with dozens of sportsmen cautiously peering into areas, and around corners, in search of the early morning dog. Behind theatrical billboards the hunter will lie in ambush, and poise his scoop-net to catch the unsuspecting game which may pass by, with drooping tail and abstracted mind, dreaming of the hoped for bones of better times, and the street will echo with the wild rush of a party of sportsmen who have flushed a swift terrier, and are running him to earth. When the breakfast hour arrives, to how many happy homes will enter the head of the family, covered with perspiration and dust, but proudly bearing in his net his brace of skillfully-scooped dogs! How many young sportsmen will make their temporary camp in Union or Madison square, and while frying their bacon over a fire of wooden-pavement blocks, will count their captures, and for an hour or two fancy themselves in the heart of a Western wilderness!

That Mr. BERGH, in thus bringing the pleasures of the chase within the reach of every citizen, has made himself a public benefactor, no one can doubt. It is questionable, however, whether his other suggestion as to the suffocation of the dogs will be carried out. The successful hunter may be anxious to preserve some monument of his skill, and may prefer to decorate his rooms with dogs' heads and brushes, rather than to present his game to the public smotherer. This, however, is not a matter of much consequence. The capture of the dogs is of more interest to sportsman than is the manner of disposing of the game, and though no dogs should be smothered with carbonic acid gas, we may felicitate ourselves upon a plan which places within the reach of both old and young a healthful, invigorating, and innocent method of enjoying all the pleasure that the hunter can desire.

Old Friends With New Faces.

In this land of liberty, censorship of the stage, except so far as it may be exercised by public opinion, is unknown. Perhaps if a play were likely to cause a riot, the authorities would interfere; but we are not quite sure that we should be right to assume that either grossness or the glorification of audacious crime would cause a drama to be forbidden in New-York. There is no doubt, at all events, that pieces including these characteristics have been run, unchecked, at metropolitan theatres; and that the fact has been regarded as one of the many tokens of their superiority pointed at by she virtuous communities, who are able to interdict such comedies as "Rabagas" and "A Happy Land."

Now we are willing to own that the censorship of the Lord Chamberlain's office may, and sometimes does, produce good effects, and there is one very striking example. This has consisted in the prohibition of the drama founded by Mr. BUCKSTONE on AINSWORTH'S novel of *Jack Sheppard*. The piece, as originally represented, was the very apotheosis of rascality. GAY'S "Beggar's Opera," the adaptation of BULWER'S *Paul Clifford*, nothing of the sort in dramatic literature, was so bad, or, at least, wrought such bad consequences. The 'prentice boys of London went quite mad over *Jack's* impudent courage, his wondrous escapes, his wit, his chivalry, and his long impunity. The gallows, from which this dazzling hero is nearly rescued by the devoted *Blueskin*, might well, it was thought, be endured, if it must be, were the prelude to it so long and noble a career of prosperous villainy, embellished with such episodes of unlimited love-making and carousing. This inspiring conviction soon bore its legitimate fruit. The boys who thronged the galleries of the Adelphi quickly furnished a liberal percentage of young thieves and desperadoes. In a short time the courts were full of juvenile offenders. It was discovered that, in almost all of these cases, the first step in vice dated from seeing this poisonous drama of "Jack Sheppard." Here was certainly a strong weapon to the hand of enemies of the theatre, and its friends, as certainly, had reason to rejoice when the Lord Chamberlain exerted his power to suppress and forbid a play the evil influence of which had been rendered so palpable. But the beauty and moral force of this prohibition are now undergoing curious modifications. The hero of another popular drama boasts that he "excels the Phœnix, since two *Don Cæsars* have arisen from his ashes;" and *Jack Sheppard* may plume himself on no less; for at this moment there are two plays running in London, one at the Court, the other at the New Adelphi Theatre, which are practically identical with Mr. BUCKSTONE'S original. To be sure, the names are changed. The piece at the Court is called "Old London," and at the Adelphi the "Stone Jug." *Jack* is transformed into *Dick Wastrell*, at one house, and into *Bob Chance* at the other. *Jonathan Wild* becomes *Samson Savage*, and *Blueskin* figures as *Purpleface*. These, and other like changes, are the sole concessions to a purer age, the effectual devices by which the Lord Chamberlain's office has been disarmed or blinded. The most objectionable incidents of the drama of 1889 are carefully preserved in both instances, and as usual, seem to constitute the chief attraction. "Old London" is a translation of "Les Chevaliers de Brouillard," which was brought out some years ago, at the Porte St. Martin, as an adaptation of "Jack Sheppard." The "Stone Jug" is put forth as a novelty; and both works are, as we have seen, mere transparent shams.

Under circumstances like these, the institution of an official censorship of the stage can scarcely be regarded as securing any special advantage. If the mere process of changing the names of the characters in an obnoxious drama suffices to remove all objections to it—and no other inference can be drawn from the facts as related—the use of any censorship at all becomes singularly obscure. The Chamberlain can interfere, to be sure, to keep the Ministers who happen to be in office from being lampooned—as was the case the other day, when he forbade the performance of "A Happy Land;" but the protection of a knot of politicians is perhaps of less moment than the protection of public morals, and we imagine that Messrs. GLADSTONE and LOWE would have been less hurt by the performance of "A Happy Land," than the tills and strong-boxes of employers are likely to be through the resurrection of our old friend "Jack Sheppard," and his permitted masquerade under a double alias.

Poisoning.

In commenting, the other day, on the acquittal of VAN SYCKELL, accused of poisoning his wife, we referred to the extreme difficulty of proving crimes of this nature. A striking illustration of this fact is found in the case of a woman hanged not long since at Durham, in England, whose career, in all but its termination, presents a remarkable analogy to that of LYDIA SHERMAN, the Connecticut poisoner. MARY ANN COTTON seems to have adopted poisoning deliberately as a means of livelihood, just as another woman might take up millinery or dress-making. The burial clubs, so popular among the English working classes, furnished a ready source of profit to her fatal purpose. Her plan was equally simple and effective. She married, insured her husband's life, made him join a burial club, then quietly poisoned him, collected the amount of her policy and subscription, and married again with the same results. When husbands fell short, she availed herself of her children and step-children in a similar fashion. In this way she is believed to have disposed of over a dozen lives. Yet of all these crimes, only the last could be brought home to her legally so as to secure her conviction, and this only on circumstantial evidence.

Medical examination indeed proved the presence of arsenic in the bodies of all her victims. But the only shape in which she could be shown to have bought the poison, was mixed with soft-soap for some domestic purpose, and the greater part of this was used by a neighbor. Apparently she might have gone on forever poisoning and getting rich, had not the curiosity of the community been at last excited to the pitch of exasperation by this inexplicable fatality. And she appears to have been condemned at last rather on the *cui bono* principle of the Roman pleader than on absolute evidence. So, too, in a parallel case in France, where an ingenious farmer adopted a very similar idea for getting rich. Happening to have a number of relatives possessing more or less property, he hit upon the felicitous notion of poisoning by degrees, not only these persons but all others who stood between him and the inheritance. This scheme worked admirably until it became necessary, in order to secure a particularly tempting plum, to do away with an entire family *en masse*. This excited suspicion, and our professional inheritor being brought to trial, was, with much difficulty, convicted and sentenced to hard labor for life. The doubts of the jury gave him the benefit of the usual extenuating circumstances, and saved his neck.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

Musical and Dramatic.

THE THEATRES.

The fact that the week just closed has been quite uneventful changes our habitual brief review into a simple summary of announcements. The present week, *en revanche*, will be unusually animated. At the Grand Opera House Mr. Daly will to-morrow reproduce "Under the Gaslight," and will bestow upon it a stage-costume of greater beauty than it has ever borne. Monday, he will revive "Divorce" at the Fifth-avenue Theatre. Monday, again, the Volres will appear at Niblo's, for the first time this season. They are to act in "The Belles of the Kitchen." At the Union Square Theatre, Miss Agnes Ethel is to make her *rentrée* in "Frou Frou." At Wood's Museum, Mr. Dominick Murray will perform in "The Gambler's Crime." At Wallack's, at Booth's, and at the Olympic, the programmes, we see, remain unchanged.... The representation in aid of the Home and School for the Orphans of Soldiers and Sailors will be given at Terrace Garden Theatre, on Tuesday evening, by the Charity Amateur Dramatic Association, under the auspices of Post James Miller, No. 76, G. A. R....A performance for the benefit of M. Paul Juignet will be supplied at the Bijou Theatre, in Sixteenth-street, on Saturday next.

NOTES AND ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Miss Anna Mehlig's matinée, at Steinway Hall, yesterday, was much more numerously attended than the weather gave reason to hope. The programme of the recital appeared in Friday's TIMES; it included compositions of Mendelssohn, Haydn, Weber, Bendel, Chopin, Schumann, Schubert, Liszt, and Taussig. The mere enumeration of these names indicates the difficulty of the task Miss Mehlig set herself and performed to the manifest delight of her hearers. In our judgment, however, the lady was not at her best, and we can only cite the third movement of Chopin's B flat minor sonata—the *marche funèbre*—and Mansig's setting of one of Strauss' "Soirées de Vienne" as specimens of her most expressive and finished work. The second and last matinée by Miss Mehlig may be attended on Wednesday next....In addition to the series of attractive concerts by night promised by Mr. Thomas, in his assurances concerning Festival week, two public afternoon rehearsals are now heralded. On Wednesday, April 23, a rehearsal of Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang" and of the selections from Handel's "Israel in Egypt," will take place. On the succeeding Friday, Beethoven's choral symphony is to be rehearsed.... Three representations of opera bouffe will be given by Mlle. Aimée and her troupe at the Academy of Music this week. Thursday evening these very clever artists will sing "La Grande Duchesse;" Friday, they will recite "Les Cent Vierges;" Saturday afternoon they are to do "La Perichole."....A concert in aid of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund, will enlist the labors of Mr. Ole Bull, Miss Ridgeway, Signor Ferranti, and Mr. J. H. Deuck, at the Academy of Music on Saturday week.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. P. T. Barnum's new exhibition may be visited, at the Rink, two days longer. Then its marvels will be transferred to Brooklyn....Mac Evoy's "New Hibernicon," an interesting panorama of views of Ireland, and pictures from Irish history, will be shown at the St. James Theatre for four weeks, commencing to-morrow. A lecture, enlivened by songs and dances, accompanies the panorama.

Home Notes.

Miss Rose Coughlan departed for Europe yesterday....Mr. Booth plays part of this week in Indianapolis....Miss Caroline Richings sung in Indianapolis last week....Miss Carlotta Leclercq acted last week in "Pygmalion and Galatea," at De Bar's, in St. Louis....A new "society prodigy," J. Harry Siddons by name, is about to effect his début in New-Orleans....Miss Neilson was last week at McVicker's Theatre, in Chicago....Mme. Janauschek performed last week in Worcester....Miss Lydia Thompson and her troupe were last week in Cleveland....Mlle. Aimée and her opera bouffe troupe were at the Globe Theatre in Boston....Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau acts at the Boston Theatre....Miss Cushman was at the Walnut-street Theatre in Philadelphia.... Mme. Lucca and Mr. Maretzek's artists, sing in Cincinnati this week....Mr. A. H. Davenport will manage a Summer season in Mobile....The receipts during Miss Maggie Mitchell's three weeks' engagement at the Boston Theatre were $27,000....The Metropolitan Theatre and Maguire's Opera-house, in San Francisco, are to be pulled down....The latest trapeze casualty is described as follows by the Chicago *Tribune* of April 8: The large audience at the circus, last evening, was startled and shocked by a melancholy accident which befel the younger of the Leon brothers, athletes, who are as well known in this city as any in the profession. While performing their trapeze act on a bar elevated about twenty feet from the ground, young Leon attempted one of the most daring feats in their list. It consisted of sliding down his brother's body, head foremost, while the latter hung on to the trapeze-bar with his hands, and looking feet. The unfortunate young man missed his mark by about half an inch, and fell to the ground with a loud cry, striking on his face and hands and right side. The instant he touched the earth the creak of a breaking bone could be distinctly heard all through the house. He attempted to rise, but fell over on his uninjured side, and

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

Mr. T. B. Chatterton's benefit performance took place in London on March 29. When the cheering with which he was greeted had subsided he said: "Ladies and gentlemen, I stand here to tender you my most sincere thanks for the patronage you have given me during my seven years' management of this theatre. In fact, so frequent have been your visits that I could almost have imagined I had been under Government control. During my management I have produced the works of Shakespeare, Sheridan, and Coleman. I have also produced adaptations from Byron, Goethe, Victor Hugo, and Sir Walter Scott. Therefore, I think I can say, without fear of being thought egotistical, that I have done all in my power to deserve your support. That I have done so with the approval of the readers and proprietors is best proved by the fact that I have doubled their dividends, and in appreciation of this they have granted me a new lease for five years. Further terms I shall endeavor to give you such a class or classes of entertainment as will enable me to receive a continuation of that support which you have so generously given."....On March 21, Gattorno writes a letter to the London TIMES: "In the future of the new Mr. Sims Reeves is determined to show a new song, entitled 'Evening.' There must surely be some mistake or oddity in this, or within the last nine months I have once more come to hear this old-fashioned chestnut, and on each occasion he sang—'Nothing.'"....Mme. Parepa is about to be presented at the Court of Rome, where the subject of the opera could not but render it peculiarly interesting. Vitali, to whom the character of Alfredo had been assigned, refused to accompany her, and it has since been taken by a certain Cotogni. Not only has Mercadante had to encounter objections on the part of the prima donna; the composer Petrella has, in a direct manner, delayed the representation by requiring that his new opera of "Marietta Pisani" should be performed first. The greatest holterse in "Gentlemen, Pearl" is said to be the impersonator of the Anglo Theatre, Signor Jacovacci, who, under the Pontifical régime, was unable to get permission to produce it on any terms. When Verdi composed "Un Ballo in Maschera" for the Apollo Theatre, Jacovacci, the impresario, who had objected to the work, changed "Gustavus III." into the "Governor of Boston" hence would have been impossible, in a similar spirit, to transform Gessler into the President of the United States, and "Guillaume Tell" was forbidden in whatever shape it might be presented.

WASHINGTON.

Restocking the Lakes and Rivers With Fish—The President's Contemplated Trip to St. Louis.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The Sunday Star prints a long account of an interesting interview with Prof. Baird, the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, in which the latter gives a great deal of information as to the progress made in the work of restocking the lakes and rivers of the country with shad, salmon, and other valuable food fishes. The work for this season has just opened, and Mr. Seth Green, the experienced fish culturist, will be here next week, or his way South, to begin the work of artificially hatching the shad. He will start with one of the Southern rivers, probably the Savannah, and ascend North as the season advances, reaching the Potomac about June. Complete arrangements have been made to secure a large supply of salmon eggs from the Sacramento, 2,000,000 of which will be placed in the Potomac next Fall. The German salmon eggs, which were largely injured by the weather and improper packing in their transportation, will be replaced without cost. The salmon-hatching on the Pacific coast will be continued this season on a larger scale than ever, for the purpose of stocking the Eastern rivers.

The statement that the President will go to Connecticut on Monday to attend the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potomac and would then go West is not true. The meeting of the above society does not take place until the middle of May. The President will not leave here until the evening of the 14th, when he will go direct to St. Louis, to attend to some private business, returning to this city when it is concluded. He will be absent about two weeks.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LANDS.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office to-day notified the local land offices along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad that the Secretary of the Interior has decided that the Northern Pacific Railroad Company is entitled to the lands along the line laid down on its map of preliminary location as against all persons who made settlements on such lands after said preliminary map had been accepted by the Secretary of the Interior, but before the lands had been formally withdrawn. This decision is adverse to several hundred claimants, and involves about 200 sections of land in Minnesota, Washington Territory, and elsewhere. The Secretary of the Interior to-day heard the arguments of President Booker of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company in support of its application for patents for about 400 sections of land where it crosses the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Both roads claim the land to be included in their respective land grants. Ex-Senator Hon. Wade represented the Northern Pacific Company. Further argument was postponed until May 1.

A MINING CLAIM REJECTED.

The Commissioner of the General Land office to-day decided the case of A. G. Paddock vs. John P. Taggart, claimant for the Lady Blanchead Mine, in the Little Cottonwood District, Utah. Paddock's adverse claim to the mine, as a continuation of the Bimer Lode, is rejected, on the ground that no survey had been made of the Elmer claim within the sixty days required by law.

THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH.

A report of the serious illness of the President last evening was incorrect. He was in his usual health to-day, and transacted business. He has not been sick recently.

THE CHINA AND JAPAN MISSIONS.

Rumors have been repeated from time to time, but without authority, of the resignation of Ministers Low and De Long. The latest report, as published this morning, is that Mr. Low's resignation has been received at the Department of State, and that ex-Senator Cole will probably be appointed his successor. On inquiry at official sources to-day, it was ascertained that Mr. Low's resignation has not been received, and, further, that Mr. Cole's name has not even been mentioned by the President in connection with the China or Japan mission, and ex-Senator Cole himself says he is not an applicant for diplomatic position. It is certain that up to noon to-day no one at the President's house or at the Department of State has any intimation of Mr. De Long's rumored resignation, further that what has reputedly been privately said by some of his friends, namely, that he would retire should the Administration desire to make a change.

PATENT EXTENSIONS.

The Commissioner of Patents to-day granted applications for the extension of the patents to Francis and John Stark, of San José, Cal., for pump boxes; James Wilson, Charles Green, and William Wilson, Jr., of New Castle, Del., for a double-capping machine, and to the same parties for a machine for corrugating sheet metal.

THE FINANCIAL POLICY.

President Grant held a conversation of nearly two hours' duration with the Secretary of the Treasury to-day on financial and other matters, but all that can be ascertained with reference to it is that the President approves of the Secretary's course on monetary affairs.

BRUTAL WIFE MURDER.

Tragedy in a Brooklyn Tenement-House—The End of a Long Course of Ill-Treatment.

Mary Moran died in the tenement-house No. 25 North Portland-avenue, Brooklyn, at 11 o'clock on Friday night, from the effects of a beating on the previous evening by Thomas Moran, her husband. At 9 o'clock, Dr. Linderich, of No. 25 Park-avenue, was summoned by Moran, and, on reaching the house, he found the woman lying in the back basement, speechless, and dying. Her face was discolored as if from blows received, and she was suffering intense pain. At 11 o'clock she died, and her husband immediately requested the doctor to give him a certificate of her death from natural causes. This the doctor refused to do, as he was satisfied, from his own observations and the remarks of the tenants in the house, that the woman's death had been caused by violence. Yesterday morning he called on Dr. Otterson, the Health Officer, and informed him of the facts, but that officer revolved the circumstances in his mind, and appears to have sent no notification to the police, who were not aware of the occurrence until 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when Officer Cornell, of the Fourth Precinct, on passing the house No. 25 North Portland-avenue, overheard a group of women talking about it, and bewailing the fate of "poor Mary Moran." To the inquiries of the officer the women were dumb, and the former reported the case at the Station-house. Sergt. Strong, Detective Corr, and Officer Cornell immediately went down to the house, and, gaining admittance, they found the body of the woman Mary Moran laid out in the back basement on a table formed of rough boards. The appearance of her features indicated a violent death, the left eye being black and bloodshot, and the face, neck, and shoulders discolored, as if from blows. A superficial examination showed bruises and discoloration on the left side, and the officers at once concluded that it was a case of brutal wife murder. The other lodgers in the house, including three families, were very unwilling to tell anything about it at first, but finally a statement of the occurrence and the antecedents of the family were obtained.

Moran is an Irishman, aged thirty-five, and married his wife, in Ireland, eight years since. She was nine years younger than her husband. They came to America a year after marriage, and have since lived in tenement-houses in Canton, Raymond, and other streets in Brooklyn. Moran was a shoemaker by trade, but a few months since got employment as a laborer on public work in Brooklyn. He had two children, now aged seven and five years. Three months since the Moran family moved to No. 25 North Portland-avenue, occupying the basement. Their life since then, if not previously, appears to have been a very unhappy one for the unfortunate wife. Moran was not a drunkard habitually, but his brutal nature was sufficient to lead him to frequently ill-treat and abuse his wife. He frequently threatened her life, telling her several times that he would "have her life." He was generally dreaded in the house, and the neighbors seldom interfered in his brutal course to his wife. On Thursday afternoon, about 6 o'clock, he came home from work, and was no sooner in the house than he began abusing his wife. She ran up stairs to escape him, but he followed, and seizing her on the third floor landing dragged her to the second floor, thence to the first, and kicked her down the next flight to the basement. He reached the bottom in time to pick her up and push her into the back room to continue his brutal work. Her sister vainly tried to protect her, and a few blows with his fists rendered her helpless. A kick sent his wife under the rude table, and on the other side he continued beating her. At last some of the neighbors rushed in, and the injured woman, throwing up her arms, exclaimed, "Moran, you've done it at last." During Thursday night she lay in a semi-conscious state, and on Friday grew rapidly worse. On Friday evening Dr. Linderich was summoned, but the woman was senseless, and past recovery.

Such are the facts as gathered from the other lodgers in the house. Realizing the result of his crime, Moran's first thought was to get the evidence out of the way by burying the body. He applied, as already stated, to Dr. Linderich for a certificate to get a burial permit, and went to an undertaker yesterday morning to make arrangements to have the body buried yesterday. During the day he went twice again to the doctor, who steadfastly refused the certificate. He was absent when the officers went to the house yesterday, but Detective Corr knew him, and went down to Canton-street, to the neighborhood of places he was known to frequent. Near Park-avenue, the detective saw him leisurely walking along the sidewalk, and immediately took him into custody. He refused to go at first, but on being informed that he was arrested on a charge of murdering his wife, sullenly replied: "She died from drink." He walked along quietly with the detective until he came to Fort Greene Park, where he attempted to escape, but with the assistance of citizens was secured and locked up in the Fourth Precinct Station-house, to await the result of the coroner's inquest. Moran is a muscular, heavy featured man, and refuses to say anything about the case. The body remained last night as it was found by the officers. Coroner Jones has been notified, and a post mortem examination of the remains will take place to-day.

ANOTHER MYSTERY.

A Man Found With His Throat Cut—Is it Murder or Suicide?

Shortly before 11 o'clock last night, Claus Ahrens, a German, who keeps a grocery-store at the corner of Sixty-first-street and Tenth-avenue, rushed into the Twenty-second Precinct Station in a state of great excitement, and informed Sergt. Coombes that a man had entered his store bleeding from a fearful gash in his throat, and was then apparently in a dying condition. The sergeant questioned Ahrens and learned that the man had stated to him that he had been attacked by three unknown men at Sixty-seventh-street and Tenth-avenue, dragged into an alleyway and knocked down. While prostrate on the ground, one of the men had cut his throat with a razor. Several officers were at once dispatched to the store, and when they arrived there the man was dead.

The body was brought to the station-house, and was recognized as that of Chas. Scheldt, a German musician, of No. 421 West Forty-first-street. On examining the body a fearful gash was found on the left side of his throat, and another cut across the right wrist. Nothing was found on the person of the dead man but a slip of paper on which was scrawled, in pencil, his name and residence. Capt. Killalea, of the Twenty-second Precinct, at once started out, with several officers, to investigate the matter, and traced blood-stains from the grocery-store of Ahrens to Sixty-third-street and Tenth-avenue, where the trail ceased. A search was made throughout the entire neighborhood was made, but no evidence supporting the theory of murder could be obtained. Two policemen and a private watchman, who were on duty at the gas-works at Sixty-fifth-street, were questioned but they had heard no outcry, nor had they noticed any persons about the neighborhood, and the Captain is under the impression that the man cut his own throat.

Ahrens states that the deceased came staggering into his store. He had never seen him before. A daughter of the deceased called at the Station-house at 1 o'clock this morning and stated that her father had been drinking for some time and had frequently quarreled with his wife, and one day last week had fired several shots at her.

Wm. J. Stafford and a man named Dempsey, who lives in the apartments above the store of Ahrens, state distinctly that Scheld, when he staggered into the store, said that he had been attacked in Sixty-seventh-street, but no traces of blood can be found above Sixty-third-street. There are no marks of violence on the body except the fearful gash in his throat and the cut across the left wrist, and his clothing was not disarranged when he first entered the store and his hat was still on his head. The deceased leaves a widow and six children, the eldest being a daughter about seventeen years of age.

Capt. Killalea is still pursuing the investigation, and is in hopes of arriving at a solution of the mystery to-day.

Central Park Meteorological Department.

Abstract of report for the week ending at 1 P. M. April 12, 1873: Barometer—Mean, 29.926 inches; maximum, 9 A. M. April 11, 30.184; minimum, 1 P. M. April 12, 29.450; range, .734. Thermometer—Mean, 41.6°; maximum at 11 A. M. April 11, 61°; minimum at 9 A. M. April 12, 33°; range, 28°. Remarks—April 5, rain from 8 P. M. to 10 P. M., amount of water, .28 inch; April 6, rain from 3½ P. M. to 8 P. M., amount of water, .10 inch; April 9, rain from 5 P. M. to 12 P. M., amount of water, .63 inch; April 10, rain from 12 M. to 2 P. M., amount of water, .07 inch; April 12, rain and snow from 1:30 A. M. to 1 P. M., amount of water, 1.12 inch; total amount of water for week, 1.80 inch. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,300 miles.

THE MACDONNELL EXTRADITION.

Elaborate Decision by Judge Woodruff—The Prisoner Remanded.

Judge Woodruff yesterday, in Chambers, rendered his decision in the matter of the petition of George Macdonnell, who is under arrest for alleged complicity in the recent great forgeries on the Bank of England, to be released from custody by the writs of habeas corpus and certiorari.

The Judge commenced by stating that it was not necessary in the present case that he should express an opinion upon the proposition that the commissioner had no jurisdiction to entertain proceedings for the apprehension of an alleged fugitive, until authority had been granted for that purpose by the executive department of the United States Government.

The Judge here quotes the case, in re Kaine, (3 Blatchford 1,) in which Mr. Justice Nelson affirmed the proposition that such authority was necessary, conforming to the minority opinion expressed by him, with the concurrence of Chief-Justice Taney and Mr. Justice Daniels, in re Kaine, (14 How., 103,) in opposition to the opinion delivered by Mr. Justice Catron, with the concurrence of Justices McLean, Wayne, and Greer, to the effect the Commissioner acts, in receiving the complaint, issuing his warrant of arrest, and in taking and certifying proofs, by a jurisdiction expressly conferred on him by the treaty and act of Congress, independently of any mandate from the President in advance of such proceeding.

The Judge then refers to other leading cases showing that the District Judges in this Circuit have concurred in this proposition last stated, and that the practice of the Commissioners had conformed thereto down to the decision of Judge Nelson. Counsel for the British Government insist that the terms of the treaty of extradition, and the act of Congress of 1848 passed to give it effect, operate to confer jurisdiction upon the Commissioner without any prior action of the Executive, and that in the conflict of opinion above referred to, they had a right to call upon him to act upon his own opinion in construing the treaty and enabling act of Congress. Judge Woodruff proceeds to say that it is of course not doubted that before any surrender of the prisoner to the British Government can take place, all the proceedings before the Commissioner, and the proofs taken must be submitted to the Executive, who is to decide whether a case within the treaty is made out, and without whose warrant no surrender of the fugitive can be lawfully made.

Judge Woodruff, then coming to this case, takes up the question of the sufficiency of the warrant by virtue of which Macdonnell was arrested. On this question he had no doubt. It may be conceded, for the purpose of the question, that the Commissioner who issued it acted in the exercise of a special jurisdiction. Every part necessary to the jurisdiction of the Commissioner to issue such warrant must appear on its face. This warrant distinctly refers to the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, and the Enabling act of Congress of 1848, as the basis of the proceedings before the Commissioner. He then sets forth all the recitals in the warrant with regard to the authority of the Commissioner, the application for the warrant by the British Minister, and the allegation of the offense charged, reciting, also, the allegations of the complaint made by the British Minister for the arrest of the said George Macdonnell, otherwise McDonnell.

The warrant then commands the Marshal to arrest the said George Macdonell, otherwise Macdonnell, and bring him before the Commissioner, in order that the evidence of his criminality may be heard, and if found sufficient to sustain the charge, that such evidence, together with all proceedings therein, may be certified to the Secretary of State, that a warrant for the surrender of the fugitive may issue, pursuant to the treaty. The warrant is duly authenticated and meets in the fullest measure every possible requirement of the law. The reference to the treaty, and the act passed to carry it into effect, identify the charge with the treaty itself, and makes a charge of the offense of forgery import *per se* a charge of the offense of forgery mentioned in the treaty. This is all that is essential to jurisdiction of the subject matter. It is not necessary that all the details to be proved should be specified in the warrant; nor is it any part of the province of the warrant to disclose these details in order that the prisoner may be notified in those details. Forgery is an offense within the treaty, and the warrant, reciting other jurisdictional facts, declares that on complaint to the officer "forgery" is charged, &c., &c. If there were no other details or specifications, says Judge Woodruff, I should decide, that for all the purposes of the warrant of arrest this was sufficient. It follows, then, that the warrant was on its face sufficient to justify the Marshal in arresting and holding the prisoner. Hence, if there be any illegality in the proceeding, or want of jurisdiction it must be sought for in the proceedings brought up by certiorari. The objections raised in this branch of the proceedings are that the Commissioner had no jurisdiction to issue the warrant and has no jurisdiction to hold the prisoner for the purpose of taking proofs, because, first, the complaint before the Commissioner does not show the prior requisition by the British Government, and, second, that neither the complaint nor the President's mandate sufficiently charge the prisoner with any specific offense within the treaty of extradition. The first of these objections assumes that it is not sufficient that the fact exist, of the issuing of the mandate of the President at the application of the British Government, but the complaint must state the facts. Certainly nothing in ex parte Kaine warrants this claim, and the observation relied upon in re Fates (7 Blatchford, 46) was addressed to the validity of the warrant, not the sufficiency of the complaint. It was necessary to the jurisdiction of the Marshal that all facts necessary to the jurisdiction of the Commissioner should appear on the face of the warrant. "If the observation means more than this I must withhold my concurrence," says Judge Woodruff. The complaints of crimes under State laws or under the laws of the United States are not required to set forth the authority of the officer to receive it. It is enough that the complaint avers a crime, and that such complaint is made to an officer who has legal authority to receive it. True, the complainant ought in some form to lay before the Commissioner all the facts necessary to invoke and warrant the exercise of the jurisdiction, but that is all. This was manifest by the view of Judge Nelson in the case ex parte Kaine. The proceeding before the Commissioner may properly be regarded as a single connected proceeding, of which each of the steps formed a part, and taken together constituted a complete record of jurisdiction. The mandate of the President, with its recitals, taken together with the complaint, which is entitled, "In the matter of the extradition of George Macdonell, otherwise Macdonnell, under the treaty between the United States and Great Britain," establishes complete identification and jurisdiction.

The second objection, that the mandate and complaint do not describe with sufficient particularity an offense within the treaty, nor state identical offenses, and that there is a variance in the requisition and the mandate in its description of the offender as George Macdonell, while in the complaint and warrant he is called George Macdonell, otherwise George Macdonnell, are not sustained by Judge Woodruff.

The Judge proceeds to elaborate on these objections, except with regard to the variance in the name, in which he says there is nothing. He adverts to the ordinary practice of the courts, and after going thoroughly over the grounds of objection presented by the counsel for the prisoner, he concludes by saying, "I cannot regard them as sufficient." The prisoner was ordered to be remanded to the custody of the Marshal, and the writs of habeas corpus and certiorari were dismissed.

Newton, N. J., Charter Election.

The Charter Election for Newton, N. J., will be held on to-morrow. The Republican candidates are: For Mayor, Gen. E. L. Campbell; for Receiver of Taxes, Joseph A. Pittinger; for School Superintendent, John Crawford; for Common Council, First Ward, James H. Clark and Jonas W. Cole; Second Ward, W. H. Potts; Third Ward, Edwin Green; Fourth Ward, Reubin Gibbs; Fifth Ward, Jonathan Coxon; Sixth Ward, Edward Ashmore; Seventh Ward, Francis Pashley, Jr. The Democrats have renominated all the present incumbents of the city offices—Justice Briest, for Mayor; Robert S. Woodruff, for Receiver of Taxes, and Dr. Shepherd, for School Superintendent. Their candidates for Council are—First Ward, Dr. Wolverton and Casper Martini; Second Ward, Dr. J. P. Turner; Third Ward, Dr. Shafer; Fourth Ward, James L. Dippolt; Fifth Ward, Jonathan H. Blackwell; Sixth Ward, David Lenox; Seventh Ward, Charles Skelton. There is about 150 Democratic majority in the city on a square party vote, but the contest this year will be close, on account of dissensions in the Democratic ranks.

Base Ball Notes.

The professional nines have now nearly all been placed for the season. We give them in the order of their position, from catcher to right fielder:

Athletic—Clapp, McBride, Murnan, Fisler, Sutton McGeary, McMullin, Anson, and Fisher.
Atlantic—Mills, Brett, Dehlman, Burdock, Ferguson, Pearce, Pabor, Remsen, and Barlow.
Baltimore—Hastings, Cummings, Mills, McVey, Force, Radcliffe, York, Hall, and Pike.
Boston—White, Spalding, O'Rourke, Barnes, Schafer, Geo. Wright, Leonard, H. Wright, and Sweasy.
Maryland—Lennox, McDonald, Kohner, Goldsmith, Seliman, Hall, Hooper, Worthington, and Smith.
Mutual—Hicks, Matthews, Start, Hatfield, Wilson, Holdsworth, Gedney, Eggler, and Higham.
Philadelphia—Malone, Zettlein, Mack, Addy, Meyerle, Wadsworth, Cuthbert, Treacey, and Bechtel.
Resolute—D. Allison, Wolters, M. Campbell, Swandell, Farrow, Laughlin, A. Allison, Austin, and H. Campbell.
Washington—Thomas, Stearns, Waterman, Donnelly, White, Doyle, Glenco, Holly, and Buleski.

THE LIEUTENANT'S STORY.

The decanters had passed several times around the mess-table in the ward-room of Her Majesty's ship D—, where I had the honor to be a guest. The wine sparkled in the glasses, and all, as is ever the case on such occasions, "went merry as a marriage bell," and many were the reminiscences of real naval life related by the jovial officers as they contentedly stretched their legs under the mahogany. At length some story of the Baltic Fleet, under Napier, or of the brave old admiral himself, called forth the following amusing narrative from Lieut. M—:

I had just come home from my first cruise, which had been to the West Indies. It was a short one, it is true—only four months—but I considered myself as great a voyager as Cook, and as good a mariner as Benbow.

I had then the honor of being full Naval Cadet in Her Majesty's service, and had just joined the old Victory, at Portsmouth, to await passage to the ship to which I had been appointed.

I found some forty youngsters of my own rank in the mess-room, none of whom had ever smelt salt water, and I lorded it over them accordingly as an old tar. I was only thirteen years old. But that didn't matter. I had been to sea. As you, gentlemen, have all, as youngsters, belonged to the venerable old guardo, it is unnecessary for me to tell you that we had very little to do but lounge about the entry-port on the middle deck, or strut up and down the poop. When visitors came on board, the Commander would order one of us to show them round the ship; and as there are always some hundreds every day who come to see the grand old relic of Trafalgar, we generally had a good deal of work in that way.

When we had any one to escort that savored of the rural districts, we used to consider them fair game to listen to any outrageous yarn that might come into our heads concerning the good old ship, and many must have been completely mystified at the extraordinary lies that were poured into their astonished ears.

One day I was standing on the middle deck, wondering if it would be any use to ask leave to go ashore, when I saw a rustic-looking individual in buff waistcoat, whose shirt front was rather disfigured with snuff, which he used plentifully, make his appearance over the gangway. He was accompanied by two ladies—of the class old maid—at least I judged so; and as the last one gained the deck Commander B—, seeing me looking as if I wanted something to do, cut short my meditations of the shore by saying: "Mr. M—, show that gentleman and those ladies the ship." I answered: "Aye, aye, Sir," and at once went up to the old chap, and said I was detailed to show him the lions of the Victory. He bowed and thanked me; so we started on our tour of inspection.

I began by telling him that the vessel whose decks he now had the honor of treading was of remote antiquity, but the furthest of which we had any record was when she was called the Great Harry, in the time of Henry VIII.; that she had many times been rebuilt and remodeled, and finally was renamed the Victory for thrashing the Dutch. Here the old rustic gave a snort, which caused me suspiciously to scan his countenance, but as he had just taken a spoonful of snuff into his capacious nostril I attributed the nasal sound to that, and not to his having any doubt as to my veracity.

I then described many terrible battles in which she had been, or which she had not been, in different ages; vividly pictured her at Trafalgar, in the most impossible of positions, and finally told him that she was soon going to sea to bear the Commander-in-Chief's flag in the Baltic. Throughout all of this wonderful information, old Buff Waistcoat only now and then interjected, "Oh, indeed!" "Dear me!" "The Devil," and so forth, while I was inwardly chuckling at the audacity of my efforts, and growing bolder at my supposed success in gulling the old gentleman.

I remember taking especial pains to point out the capstan as a monument erected to the memory of the great Nelson, that the inscription had never been put on, through unforeseen events, but it would be before she went to sea. We then descended into the cockpit, and I showed him the board on which is painted, "Here Nelson died." I described in graphic terms the death scene of Nelson, saying that his last words to his Flag Captain were "Kiss me, Hardy, e'er I die," but that the gallant, but fastidious, Hardy declined, in these now historic words: "No, my lord, your breath smells." Here there was a slight exclamation on the part of the ancient maidens of "Oh, the brute," which tickled me exceedingly.

After having seen all between decks, we went on deck, (and you all remember that little brass plate on the starboard side of the quarter-deck that has inscribed on it, "Here Nelson fell.") I promptly informed them, as soon as their eyes fell on it, "That one evening, when the Admiral was skylarking on the starboard mizzen-stay, he let go and fell exactly on that spot; but that the place where he dropped when hit by one of the enemy's sharpshooters, at Trafalgar, had been carefully cut out and deposited in the British Museum." Here I heard another of those disconcerting grunts, which again caused me to scan the face of the old farmer suspiciously; but seeing more snuff being scooped in and a solemn look on the old party's face, I became satisfied.

I now told him that he had seen all the wonders of the old craft, and I would escort them back to the entry port, which I did.

As the rustic-looking old fellow was going over the side, he said: "Well, young gentleman, I am much obliged for the kind way in which you have piloted us round. May I beg your name?" I replied, certainly, and at once handed him my card. I then asked him if he would kindly oblige me with his, to which he answered with great pleasure, which rather staggered me, as I didn't think old farmers were in the habit of carrying card-cases; but when he drew one from his pocket and handed it to me, great heavens! fancy my amazement, terror, and surprise on reading "Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Napier, Commander-in-Chief Baltic Fleet."

Here a roar of laughter from every one at the mess table caused the Lieutenant to stop for a minute, but cries of "Go on, M—, go on," caused him to resume.

The mental agony that I experienced for the next three hours is more easily imagined than described, for the veneration and awe in which an admiral is held by a midshipman is only akin to that feeling we experience for the Deity, minus the love.

I sat for those three hours on my sea-chest, in the orlop, expecting that something was going to happen, but what it was I didn't know. At the end of that time, an orderly came to say that the Captain wanted me in his cabin. I thought, now for it. I resigned myself for something terrible, in fact, I would not have been much surprised if I had been ordered out for instant execution; so mechanically I followed the orderly, until he opened the cabin-door for me to enter.

You all know Admiral G—. Well, at that time, he was Captain of the Victory, and, I suppose, as fond of a joke as any officer in service, although, just then, I didn't think there was anything to joke about. As I bowed myself into his presence, he rose and said, Mr. M—, I believe. I again bowed. He continued: I sent for you to tell you that I have received an invitation to a party given by Sir Charles Napier, at the Portland Hotel, and he desired me to extend the same courtesy to you. I shall go at 8 o'clock this evening, so be ready in full dress to go ashore with me in my galley at that time. I was petrified with astonishment, but soon recovered myself enough to say that I was very sorry that I would not be able to accept the kind invitation, in consequence of my "tail-coat" being ashore to be altered, and that it would not be finished till Saturday. Capt. G— smiled and said that he was very glad that that would not be an obstacle in the way, as his son, who was a cadet of about the same magnitude as myself, would lend me his, and concluded: That will do, now. Sharp, 8, remember; you know an invitation from the Admiral is an order. Well, at 8 o'clock, I was ready and resigned, wearing my own coat, too, and soon we landed at the common Hard Portsea, where the Port Admiral's carriage was waiting for us and quickly whirled us out to Southsea, and stopped in front of the Portland Hotel.

As we were announced I was the cynosure of all eyes, and after Sir Charles had greeted the Captain he turned kindly to me and said, good-humoredly: "Why, here's my little friend that took us round the Victory to-day. I say, youngster, have they that inscription on the monument yet?" At this there was a burst of laughter from several naval and military officers of high rank, which filled me with the most dire confusion, from which I did not recover until a good-natured Captain of a marching regiment, then quartered at Portsmouth, took me by the arm and led me to the refreshment-room, where I had a glass of wine, after which I felt more composed.

Instead of going back with him, I got out through another door, and never stopped until I was safely on board the Victory and in my hammock, where I dreamed of Napier, Nelson, Hardy, and others in one confused scene, until I was awakened by my hammockman shaking the foot-clew of my hammock, and shouting, "Five bells, Sir; the 'ammicks is piped hup."

I was never taken to task by the Captain for leaving the party so abruptly, and two days afterward was transferred to my ship, which was one of the "flying squadron" in the same fleet that Sir Charles commanded, and while there serving, the very circumstance that I have been relating, got me out of a severe scrape. In fact, the Commander-in-Chief saved me himself. "Who did it?" asked the master, "Sir Charles?" "Yes," said the Lieutenant. "What was the scrape?" "Oh, its too long to tell now; some other time; the drum will go in a minute for quarters." "Oh, you have plenty of time, go on." "Well," said the Lieutenant, pass round the wine, doctor, my throat is nearly parched from talking, and I'll try and tell you the rest—if you are not too tired to listen." "Not at all, M—" said the doctor, "we always like to hear your yarns, because they often sound as if they might be true."

After drinking to the memory of Sir Charles, M— continued: Well, as I told you, I was appointed to the M—, a large paddle-wheel steam frigate, carrying sixteen heavy guns, and commanded by one of the finest men we ever had in the service. Poor fellow! he was killed at the Peiho, in that covered trench where many a noble fellow lost his life, or he was so badly wounded that he died shortly after; but no more of him. One day, while lying with the fleet off Cronstadt, there was a general signal from the flag-ship, the Duke of Wellington, for a midshipman, and I was ordered to go and answer for our ship. Of course I took the order-book, as it was, no doubt, to copy orders, and went on board. I had finished the orders, and was going into the Secretary's office to sign for them, when my steps were arrested by a voice in an angry tone, crying: 'Come here, Sir.' I started, and looking round saw the Captain of the fleet standing under the break of the poop. I instinctively touched my hat, and said: "Did you speak to me, Sir?" "Yes, Sir; what ship do you belong to?" "The M—, Sir." "Who is Captain of the M—?" "Capt. V—t, Sir." "Take that order-book to the Secretary's office, Sir, and go on board and tell your Captain to send another midshipman to sign for the orders, and to punish you for coming on board the flag-ship out of the regulation uniform. What do mean by coming on board here in a monkey-jacket?"

I came back to the old story, that you have all told, I suppose, when you were youngsters, about uniform overcoats being wet through, &c., or something of that kind, (although I didn't have one of the beastly things,) and tried to talk the affair over; but he yelled at me, "Go on Sir," and I began to move pretty smartly toward the gangway, when I was transfixed to find myself face to face with the Admiral. He at once recognized me, saying in his gruff, good-natured old voice, "Hullo! here's my little friend of the Victory! What have you been doing now? Eh! no good, I suppose. Speak out, what have you been doing?" I told him that I was out of the regulation uniform. He said, "Just like you. What ship are you in?" I told him. "Ah, yes," said he, "V— is your Captain." I replied, "Yes, Sir." "I'm sure he must have a nice time with you," said Sir Charles. "Will you ever come on board in that rig, if we let you have your order-book and go this time?" I said, "No, indeed, Sir, I never will." "Well, C—," said he to the Captain of the fleet, "What do you say; shall we let him go this time?" "Just as you please, Sir," said C—. "Then," roared the Admiral, "don't you ever do that again, d'ye hear," and beckoning me toward him, he said in a lower voice, "I say, youngster, have they ever had that monument finished yet?" Of course, I made no reply, but saluting, I got into my boat as quickly as possible, and—Hullo, there goes the drum—

Of course, there was a general move made by all the officers from the mess-table to their respective quarters, and the chaplain and myself were left alone to ponder over "The Lieutenant's Story" and finish our wine.

Sentences of Criminals—The Buffalo Board of Trade on the Canal Funding Bill.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 12.—Col. Theodore Tyner, who pleaded guilty to forgery, on Thursday, was this afternoon sentenced to five years in State Prison. Col. Dan. Myers was not sentenced, being wanted as a witness in some cases pending.

Alex. A. Brailey, a shoe-maker, who is said to have practiced the confidence game extensively in all the large cities between Chicago and Buffalo, by representing himself as a merchant of Montana, and ordering a large stock of goods, and drawing drafts in payment, was to-day sentenced as a vagrant to the Erie County Penitentiary for ninety days.

The Board of Trade this morning reaffirmed its views on the Canal Funding bill, asserted last November, and petitioned the Legislature to pass the Funding bill, in order to put the funds in proper shape to improve the canal and make it practically free.

Alabama Railroad Legislation—Reduction of the State Debt.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 12.—The State Senate yesterday passed, with amendment, the House bill confirming the sale of the Chattanooga Railroad to the New-Orleans and Northeastern Railroad Company. The House passed, with amendment, the Senate bill recalling all the indorsed railroad bonds, and authorizing the issue of thirty-year seven per cent. gold interest-bearing straight bonds in lieu thereof, at the rate of 1,000 straight for 4,000 indorsed bonds, and providing that in no event shall the obligations of the State on this account exceed $8,000,000. The amendments to both bills will be concurred in, much to the relief of the State, whose liabilities will thus be decreased from near $30,000,000 to $8,000,000 on account of railroads. The latter bill releases the State lien upon the roads surrendering the indorsed bonds, but levies an annual sinking fund tax on their gross earnings to pay the bonds at maturity.

The bill donating $4,000 per mile in straight bonds to railroads that are entitled to the State indorsement of $16,000 to the mile, which indorsement is secured by a mortgage on the railroad, passed the Legislature yesterday. It meets with general opposition from the people.

"Future" Deliveries—An Important Decision.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 12.—A case of a petition to force a party into bankruptcy was before United States Judge Busteed to-day. The party pleaded that it was an illegal consideration, the contract being for cotton, and founded on what is called "futures." The Judge instructed the jury that if they believed from the evidence that there was to be no actual delivery of the cotton, defendant had committed no act of bankruptcy. The jury brought in a verdict for defendant. The plaintiffs will appeal to a higher court. This involves the whole question of liability for losses on "futures."

Serious Accident to a Student at Newark College, Delaware.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.—At Newark, Del., yesterday, James Bush, son of Dr. L. P. Bush, of Wilmington, while trying to hide from a fellow-student clambered to the top of the college cupola, by means of the outside lattice-work. On ascending a second time one of the slats broke, and he fell to the roof, a distance of fifty-five feet. He is very seriously injured, and his recovery is doubtful.

IN DOORS.

Lecture by Grace Greenwood at Association Hall.

There can be no doubt that Grace Greenwood's audience in Association Hall yesterday afternoon was drawn away from cheerful fireside by no ordinary motive, for nothing short of a very intense admiration for the lecturer could have withstood the chilling influence of snow and rain mixed and driven by a fierce wind. In the first few sentences the subject which, with the hardihood of genius, she styles "In Doors," is relieved from ambiguity, and the "woman question" is introduced with the opinion that American home life is not declining, and the franchise is not going to kill it. Home was never dearer to the heart of the Christian world than to-day. The unhappy homes and marriages only are heard of, for happiness and content are quiet and reticent. Admitting that American domestic life is not all it should be, and that the woman question lies at the threshold of the home question, the witty lady satirized the "enlightenment of woman's ignorance and the satirists of her folly" from the earliest to the present day. Cajoling, satirizing, and sermonizing had all failed to cure feminine discontent, and a new policy must be adopted. She suggested allowing women better chances in business employments, in all noble interests and pursuits. Poetic and chivalric sentiments toward woman were beautiful, but equal wages for equal services were more satisfactory in the long run. The freedom of the gallows so generously accorded by the Duke of Argyle was not enough. Give her a fair swing at life as well as at death—let her have a voice, at least, in selecting the men who make and administer the laws under which woman may be taxed, divorced, deprived of her children, imprisoned, and hung. Citing a number of ill-natured witticisms against conjugal love—the sheet-anchor of home—which she had exhumed from an ancient book, the lecturer professed her faith, even in this age of skepticism, scandal, and divorce, in the existence of the good old-fashioned virtues of conjugal affection. Then picturing with an artist's skill in a few touches the home of a young wife filled with love and romance, and the changes it too frequently undergoes, until romance and love are both killed out, she declared the essential element of a happy home to be always, everywhere, love—not the flimsy sentiment of romance, dainty and dream-fed, but a strong, brave, faithful, abiding principle, the interwoven growth of life and soul. Other forms of unhappiness might be concealed, but estrangement and discord between husband and wife would make themselves manifest. She would not discuss present or proposed legal remedies for unhappy marriages. It seemed the fashion to leave such delicate and difficult questions to fair young lady orators—maidens who rush in where matrons fear to tread. Unhappy wives who may be childless, she would have engage in some work of practical benevolence, adopt some art or profession. Education, culture of the broadest, freest, profoundest sort, conserved home. Idleness is latent profligacy, and the spirit of self-indulgence incipient crime.

The present civil service system had done much for woman, in demonstrating her capacity to fill responsible clerical positions. Seven out of eight ladies competing with thirty gentlemen recently, won promotion from $1,200 to $1,400, $1,600, and $1,800 clerkships in the internal revenue service. With the barriers to the Paradise of politics thrown down, and other conditions given—such as a million dollars and troops of political supporters whose devotion is not measured by scruples, but by drams, the fair lecturer herself might, some fine morning, walk into the Senate with a "candid and a Kansas air." She thought she should prefer a seat beside that good woman's rights man, Mr. Frelinghuysen. He is called proud and aristocratic, but he is gentlemanly and evangelical. She would vote with Buckingham and listen with Abijah Gilbert. If she should not be good, they might take her and shake her and set her down by Bogy or Brownlow, or make her say her lessons to Conkling.

The concluding portion of the lecture was devoted to the place in the family filled by the aged, by children, by mothers-in-law, and by old maids, and was full of the genial wit, keen common sense, and touching pathos so remarkably blended in the mind and thoughts of this gifted lady.

The lecture was preceded by an agreeable, though very brief entertainment, given by the "Russian Horn-blowers."

OBITUARY.

Saint Marc Girardin.

M. Girardin, whose sudden death occurred in Paris on Friday last, was born Feb. 12, 1801. He studied at the college of Henry IV., and competed for a professorship, but on account of his liberal opinions was not appointed to a chair until 1827, when he became a political contributor to the *Journal des Debats*. In 1830 he was appointed to succeed M. Guizot as professor of history, and was named Master of Requests to the Council of State. In 1834 he was called to the professorship of French poetry at the Sorbonne and elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and soon took rank among the most useful representatives. Since 1848 he has held a position in the Council of Public Instruction. His principal works are his *Cours de Litterature Dramatique, ou de l'Usage des Passions dans le Drame*, being a revised reproduction of his lectures, *Essais de Litterature et de Morale* and *Souvenirs de Voyages*.

The Edinburgh Bakers Again in Trouble in Boston.

BOSTON, April 12.—John and Andrew Keddie, who were recently arrested on a cable dispatch, for alleged fraudulent proceedings in Edinburgh, and discharged for the want of jurisdiction under the Extradition Treaty, have been rearrested, on an action of tort, and held for examination. It appears the accused carried on the business of bakers in Edinburgh, and within two or three months they had obtained about 700 barrels of flour from several firms of that city and Leith, and after converting the flour into money, as it is alleged, they pocketed the proceeds and started for America.

The Grand Army of the Republic.

The Memorial Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic met last night at Paul Falk's Tivoli, to make arrangements for the celebration of Decoration Day on the 30th of May. Joseph C. Pinckney occupied the chair.

Seven out of the eleven posts in New-York City have already signified their assent to assist in the ceremonies on the occasion, and a committee, composed of Commanders Langbine, Mtzsche, and Goodrich, was appointed to confer with the absent posts. The Executive Committee, on motion, was then appointed as follows: James H. Stephens, Post 8; Thomas Sharney, Post 11; M. B. Goodrich, Post 22; H. H. Brown, Post 32; A. H. Mulligan, Post 79.

Gen. George H. Sharpe was elected permanent Chairman.

The matter of the selection of speakers for the celebration on the evening of the 30th of May, at the Academy of Music, was referred to the Executive Committee.

A committee composed of Commanders Hoppers, Stevens, and Langbine was appointed to confer with the posts of Brooklyn and endeavor to secure co-operation in the coming celebration.

It was also decided to request the use of the Governor's Island Band to be used on the parade.

The meeting then adjourned.

Personal.

Ex-Congressman John Lynch, of Maine, and ex-Lieut.-Gov. George W. Hendee, of Vermont, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gov. T. C. Pound, of Wisconsin, and Hon. C. W. Herrick, of Albany, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Prof. Goldberg, of Philadelphia, is at the Maison Dorée.

Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada, and Prof. T. G. Cary, of Harvard University, are at the Hoffman House.

Hon. J. S. Blake, of Philadelphia; Gen. E. L. Brittin, of Washington; Hon. T. D. Cock, of Queens County, and Dr. J. S. C. Rowland, of the United States Army, are at the Sturtevant House.

Hon. H. O. Cheesebrough, of Canandaigua; Hon. C. S. Storms, of Tarrytown; Hon. C. B. Hale, of New-Hampshire; Hon. G. A. Rogers, of Boston, and Hon. E. D. Webster, of Washington, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Department of Public Works.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, makes the following statement of public moneys received by that department during the week ending yesterday, (Saturday:)

By the Collector of Assessments—	
On assessment fund	$226,445 28
On street improvements	5,680 35
Interest on assessments	1,467 79
Total	$233,593 42
For water rents and penalties	6,796 46
For vault permits	1,421 18
For sewer permits	320 60
Total	$242,134 66

The total amount collected by the Collector of Assessments since Jan. 1, 1873, is $3,011,003 35.

The Strike of the Gasmen.

A meeting of the gasmen on strike was held, yesterday, at the New-York Assembly Rooms. Their proceedings were not made public, but it is understood that they will initiate active steps to-morrow. It was rumored, now that the season of Lent had terminated, the men would endeavor to bring about a general strike. They did not wish, it is alleged, to resort to extreme measures during the Lenten season, but now they are fully prepared to inaugurate measures which they will claim will be successful. A day or two will tell whether the surmises of the strikers will prove correct.

BRAIN POWER applied to relieve an affliction which has for ages been supposed to be incurable, is beautifully illustrated by the new invention for curing Hernia. The Elastic Truss affords instant relief; is worn night and day with perfect ease. Retains the rupture absolutely secure without any exception, and at all times and in all circumstances, and is not taken off till a cure is reached. Sold at a moderate price, and quite durable. This Truss is sent by mail to all parts of the country by The Elastic Truss Company, No. 683 Broadway, New-York City, who supply circulars free when requested.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Persons giving up housekeeping, or going abroad can procure storage for silver-plate, pictures, libraries, and trunks of other valuables, at the STUYVESANT SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, corner 3d-av. and 7th-st., opposite Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

BRAUNSDORF & METZ have removed their large stock of first-class Cabinet Furniture, Draperies, &c., from No. 125 Rivington-st. to their new and elegant buildings, Nos. 482 and 484 7th-av., near 34th-st.—*Advertisement.*

"Goes down so smoothly and agrees with me so well," was the answer of a connoisseur to the question why he liked Century Whisky. For sale by reputable dealers everywhere.—*Advertisement.*

New Life to the Hair.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE
Gives new life to the hair.—*Advertisement.*

Dr. B. C. Perry, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, cures Falling, Loss of, and Untimely Grey Hair, Dandruff, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, or any disease or complaint of the scalp. Also, unnatural redness of the nose or face, pimply eruptions, and moles and warts without cutting or blemishing the skin. Send for circular.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

A.—Furniture, Spring Styles. New Goods and cheap. G. L. KELTY & CO., No. 724 Broadway.

Wedding Cards, Elegant Styles, at WM. EVERDELL'S SONS', No. 104 Fulton-st.

Visconti's Tuscan Salad Oil.
Choice Olive.

For Elegant and Stylish Hats go Direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau-st.

DIED.

BARCLAY.—On Friday, April 11, 1873, JOHN BARCLAY, aged 69 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, No. 63 McDougal-st., on Monday at 10 o'clock.

BREWSTER.—At Brookfield, Mass., 10th inst., MARY DRAPER, wife of Charles O. Brewster, and daughter of the late Henry Lewis.

CARROLL.—On Thursday, April 10, BASIL D. CARROLL, infant son of John M. and Essie Carroll.
The remains were interred in Calvary Cemetery.

DE PEYSTER.—On Saturday, April 12, at the residence of his father, JOHN WATTS DE PEYSTER, Jr., eldest son of John Watts and Estelle Livingston de Peyster.
The relatives are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 9 A. M. precisely, at No. 59 East 21st-st. The remains will be taken to Tivoli for interment.

GREEN.—On Friday, April 11, 1873, after a long and painful illness, CHARLES GREEN, in the 55th year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, April 14, at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 277 Madison-st.

Peace to thee, thou generous-hearted one,
Whose race in life, alas! so soon is done;
Sad the tears o'er thy tomb thy wife must shed,
As all earthly joy and comfort fled.
Thy virtues long shall live on memory's scroll,
And every heart that loved while on earth,
Shall cherish long
Thy noble generous worth.

HIROSAWA.—At Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 9, after a brief illness, N. KENZO HIROSAWA, aged 19, of Yeddo, Japan.
His friends, instructors, and pupils of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, also friends of Ric and Poalion, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his residence, No. 36 East 38th-st., New-York. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment.

HUNTSMAN.—In Elizabeth, N. J., April 11, 1873, SAMUEL L. HUNTSMAN, only son of Samuel Huntsman, aged 26 years, 1 month, and 19 days.
Funeral Monday, April 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Fulton-street M. E. Church.

LEWIS.—April 12, WILLIAM FRANCIS LEWIS, in the 34th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the Ancient Briton's Benefit Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his parents, No. 258 Henry-st., on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MANLEY.—On Friday, April 11, of consumption, RICHARD R. MANLEY.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, John W. Manley, No. 377 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, April 14, at 3 o'clock P. M.

MEIGHAN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 10, after a brief illness, MARIA B., wife of Thomas C. Meighan.
The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 272 Court-st., on Sunday, the 13th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

MILLWARD.—On Wednesday, April 9, 1873, JAMES MILLWARD, aged 67 years.
The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 320 Henry-st., corner of Union, Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 13, 1873, at 2½ P. M.

MOORE.—Of pericarditis, on Friday, April 11, JANE MOORE, daughter of the late Samuel W. Moore, M. D.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral Monday, April 14, at 4 o'clock P. M., in St. Mark's Church.

PEEBLES.—At Fairmount, Westchester County, April 10, 1873, EMMA M. PEEBLES, wife of Benjamin R. Peebles.
The funeral is postponed, on account of the storm, till Sunday at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends and relatives are invited to attend. The only train, 9 A. M.

PETERS.—On Thursday, April 10, SAMUEL T. PETERS, in the 31st year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Lynes, No. 8 East 45th-st., on Sunday, the 13th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

TUTHILL.—On Saturday, the 12th inst., after a short illness, LOUISE SMITH, wife of Charles E. Tuthill, of this City, and daughter of James S. Smith, Esq., of Brooklyn.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

WOOD.—At London, Canada, on the 9th inst., Dr. GEORGE K. WOOD, eldest son of the late George Wood, of New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FURNITURE.
WM. H. LEE.
ESTABLISHED 1838.
Good, seasoned, reliable Household Furniture, at low prices.
A large assortment of new style Parlor, Library, Chamber, and Dining-room Suites, twenty-five per cent. less than Broadway prices.
WILLIAM H. LEE,
No. 277 Canal-st., New-York.
No. 199 Fulton-st., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—EXTRAORDINARY.
$1,200,000
WILL BE DRAWN ON APRIL 22, 1873.

1 prize of	$500,000	$500,000
1 prize of	100,000	100,000
1 prize of	50,000	50,000
2 prizes of	25,000	50,000
4 prizes of	10,000	40,000
12 prizes of	5,000	60,000
469 prizes of	500	234,500
1,607 other prizes, amounting to		165,500
2,097 prizes. Total amount drawn		$1,200,000

Only 16,000 tickets. One prize in seven.
Prizes cashed, orders filled, and information furnished.
Highest rates paid for Spanish bank bills, Government securities, &c., &c.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THE extraordinary drawing will take place on the 22d of April, 1873. The amount drawn is $1,200,000. There will be only 16,000 tickets, and 2,097 prizes. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, No. 10 Wall-st., Post-office Box No. 4,685, New-York.

TAPE WORM
Removed in a few hours, with head complete. No fee asked until the head passes. Medicine harmless, being purely vegetable. Botanic Depot, No. 5 3d-av. Dr. EASTWOOD.

TREES AND PLANTS.—APPLY TO S. B. PARSONS & SONS, Kissena Nurseries, Flushing, N. Y. By Central Railroad from Hunter's Point to Kissena Station. 9¼ and 12.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, and SILVER-WARE bought and sold. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

EASTER MUSIC!—ANTHEMS, "CHRIST the Lord," Wilson, 75c.; "Christ Our Passover," Thomas, $1. Also, hymn, "Morning Breaks," Clarke, 50c.; also, soprano solo, and chorus. "Now Upon the First Day," Wilson, 35c. New carols—"Now He is Risen," "Our Easter Joy," 10c. each. DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION—Regular monthly meeting, MONDAY EVENING, April 14, 1873, at 8 o'clock, at headquarters, Demilt Hall, 2d-av., corner 23d-st. By order.
WM. HENRY ANTHON, President.
MICHAEL CREGAN, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, CORNER HENRY and Scammel-sts.—Free. Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector. Service TO-MORROW (Easter) at 10½ A. M. Holy communion 3 P. M. Holy baptism and children's festival at 7½ P. M.

APOLLO HALL, BROADWAY AND 28TH-st.—The Children's Lyceum meets at 10 A. M. Conference at 2½ P. M. Prof. S. B. BRITTAN lectures at 7½.

A HALL TO LET—FOR RELIGIOUS SERVICES. APPLY TO S. SOMERVILLE, NO. 82 FIFTH-AV.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL, IRVING HALL, IRVING-place and 15th-st. Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER.—Services on EASTER DAY at 9½ and 11 A. M., and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Children's festival at the afternoon hour. In the EVENING Lecture on "*The Testimony of the Church on the Resurrection.*" Seats free.

REV. WAYLAND HOYT, PASTOR, will preach in the Tabernacle, 3d-av. and 19th-st., SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and at Steinway Hall in the EVENING at 7½. All are cordially invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH-av. and 20th-st.—EASTER SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., services appropriate to the day by Rev. Dr. BELLOWS. At 4 P. M. a special Easter celebration by the Sunday-school, with the rite of baptism and the distribution of gifts and flowers. Contributions of flowers and money should be sent to the Church on Saturday afternoon between 2 and 4 P. M. The usual Sunday evening service will be omitted.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH-st., West of 6th-av., Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, Rector.—Easter Services—7 o'clock, Holy Communion; 10½ o'clock, morning prayer, sermon on *The True Idea of the Resurrection of the Body*, Holy Communion; 3½ o'clock, choral service, (choir and chorus of 300 children.) Subject of sermon—*The Pathfinder*. The Rector will preach.

CHRIST PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Corner 5th-av. and 35th-st.
Rev. HUGH MILLER THOMPSON, D. D., Rector.
EASTER SUNDAY SERVICES.
Musical service by full gallery and chancel choirs at 7 A. M.
Holy Communion, 8 A. M.
Morning prayer, Holy communion, and sermon by the Rector, at 10½ A. M.
Evening prayer and sermon by the Rector, 3½ P. M.
Evening prayer and sermon by the Rector, 7½ P. M.
At the 3½ P. M. service the seats are all free.
Both the gallery and chancel choirs (fifty voices in all) will take part in all the services.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR.—REV. J. M. PULLMAN will preach SUNDAY MORNING at the rooms of the Young Men's Universalist Association, No. 1,286 Broadway, and EVENING at Lyric Hall, 6th-av., below 42d-st. Evening subject—*Reward and Punishment*.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—REV. HENRY MORGAN, by request of his audience, last Sunday, and for those detained by storm, will repeat his graphic discourse on *Odd Monsters, Pulpit Boxes, What the Pulpit is and is not*. Text—"Speckled Bird." Jer. xii, 9. SUNDAY at 3 o'clock.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORner Market and Henry sts., Rev. Dr. E. HOPPER, Pastor.—Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 28th-st. and 9th-av.—SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. SUNDAY EVENING lecture, in illustration of the *Early Christian Faith and Practice from the Roman Catacombs and Mosaics*, in course of delivery by the Rector, Dr. LUNDY.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, Madison-av., corner of 45th-st.—Rev. GEO. H. HEPWORTH, Pastor. Easter services TO-DAY. MORNING subject—*Our Friends in Heaven*. EVENING—*Incidents in the Last Week of Christ's Life*. Congregation bible-class in the church at 3.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH-AV., CORner 21st-st.—Easter Day. Right Rev. Bishop COXE will preach at 10½ A. M., and at 3½ P. M. address the three Sunday-schools of the parish. Bishop COXE will also preach at Calvary Free Chapel, ... in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Park-av. and 34th-st., Rev. HENRY POWERS, Pastor.—Easter service and sermon, MORNING; Children's services, 3 P. M. EVENING service with Easter music. Seats free afternoon and evening.

CHAPLAIN McCABE WILL PREACH AT Forty-third-street M. E. Church SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Also, give his famous lecture on *Libby Prison*, on MONDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Admission 50 cents.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. Dr. CHEEVER will preach SABBATH EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in the Chapel of the New-York University, on Washington-square. Subject of discourse—*The Record of the Walls to Jerusalem.*

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service on EASTER DAY at 11 A. M., and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. CONRAD will preach.

CHURCH OF CHRIST, WEST 11TH-ST., near Broadway.—Rev. W. C. DAWSON, the Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All are cordially invited.

EASTER-DAY SERVICES.—CHURCH of St. John Baptist, Lexington-av., corner 35th-st. MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, with celebration of the Holy Communion. EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

EASTER SERVICES, IN ST. JOHN'S Chapel, Varick-st., at 10½ A. M.; sermon by Rev. WM. H. COOKE. 3½ P. M., festival for children; and 8 P. M., sermon by Rev. ALVAH WIGWALL.

GLORIOUS TIMES AT HAND.—The Pastor of Mount Zion will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Subject—*The Great ... of the Day of God which has Dawned upon the World*.—Zech. xiv. Strangers welcome.

JANE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, REV. J. F. HAMBLIN, Pastor.—Rev. JAMES MONTGOMERY, of the Newark Conference, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Public invited to attend.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH-AV., BETWEEN 41ST and 42d sts.—O. B. FROTHINGHAM, Pastor of the Independent Society, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Resurrection of the Body*.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH.—There will be preaching by the Pastor, Rev. F. S. DE HASS, in the MORNING at 10½, and at 7½ P. M. Subject, in the Morning—*The Resurrection*.

OLD FORSYTH-STREET M. E. Church, between Canal and Division.—Rev. I. W. BARNHART preaches SUNDAY at 10½ and 7½. Strangers made welcome. Sabbath-school at 2 and 6.

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. G. CHENEY, 10½ A. M., 7½ P. M. Seats free. All cordially invited.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D-st., west of 8th-av.: Rev. J. SPENCER KENNARD, Pastor. Morning discourse—*The Threefold Resurrection*. Evening—*The Worth of Life*. Strangers welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, Madison-av., corner 53d-st., Rev. CHARLES S. ROBINSON, D. D. Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M.

REV. A. B. EARLE, EVANGELIST, preaches in Calvary Baptist Church, Rev. R. S. MACARTHUR, Pastor, MORNING at 10½; subject—*Wedding Garment*. AFTERNOON, 3½, *Christ's Family*. EVENING, 7½, *The Unpardonable Sin*. Also, EVERY AFTERNOON during week, 3 and 7½. All are invited.

REV. J. F. McCLELLAND, LATE OF Chicago, and recently appointed Pastor of St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public invited and always welcome.

REV. I. M. ATWOOD—FIFTH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Subject of Rector discourse, *Jesus and the Resurrection*. Public cordially invited. Plimpton Building, 9th-st., corner Stuyvesant-st.; 11 o'clock THIS MORNING.

REV. DR. DOWLING PREACHES IN Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY, 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. GILLETTE EVENING, 7½.

REV. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., WILL preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in the Church in 38th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

SERVICE AND SERMON AT ST. PHILIP'S P. E. CHURCH, No. 305 Mulberry-st., on EASTER SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Strangers welcomed. A SUNDAY-SCHOOL BAZAAR will be held under the auspices of the teachers and pupils of St. Philip's P. E. Sunday-school, commencing on EASTER MONDAY, April 14, and continuing through the Easter week, in aid of the building fund of St. Philip's Parish Home. Donations in money, and articles of every description, are hereby earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged. All donations may be sent to the Parish Home, No. 305 Mulberry-st., care Rev. WILLIAM J. ALSTON, Rector.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs.—Easter Day services: Holy communion, plain celebration, at 7 and 8 A. M.; choral celebration, with sermon, at 10½ A. M.; morning prayer at 9 A. M.; evening prayer, choral, with sermon, at 7½ P. M.; Easter festival of parish schools at 3 P. M. Rev. Dr. EWER will preach at the MORNING service in continuation of his *Holy Week Course of Lectures*, and Rev. Prof. SEYMOUR, of the General Theological Seminary, will preach in the EVENING.

SCUDDER.—REV. DR. SCUDDER IS TO deliver a lecture on *India—Its Pleasant Scenes and Diversions*, together with some account of its snake-charmers, jugglers, and athletes, Madison-av. and 57th-st., next TUESDAY, April 15, at 8 P. M. Admittance, 50 cents, at the door.

SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, 25TH-ST., near 8th-av.—Rev. Dr. GILLETTE will preach at this Church in the FORENOON. The Pastor, Dr. DOWLING, will preach his second sermon on the *History of Joseph* in the EVENING. Young people are specially invited.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, April 13, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. VAIL. EVENING, sermon to the young.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH-AV., CORner 53d-st., Rev. Dr. MORGAN, Rector.—EASTER SUNDAY—Sunrise service, 7 o'clock; litany, sermon, and holy communion at 10½ o'clock. Children's festival at 4 P. M.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—Free seats. Easter—Holy Communion at 7 A. M.; Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; service for deaf mutes at 3½ P. M.; Sunday-school festival at 4 P. M.

SALE OF PEWS IN REV. MR. HEPWORTH'S Church.—NICHOLAS F. COLLINS, Auctioneer.—By order of the Board of Trustees, HUGH N. CAMP will sell at auction, on MONDAY EVENING, April 14, at 8 o'clock, the pews in the new church edifice, corner of Madison-av. and 45th-st.

THE EASTER-TIDE MUSICAL SERvice of the Orpheus Choral Society's Free Choir Schools will take place TUESDAY EVENING, 15th inst., at 8 o'clock, with monster chorus and soloists, at the "Church of the Ascension." (Rev. Dr. J. C. Smith's), 10th-st. and 5th-av. Direction by Rev. Geo. F. WILDES, and director, Mr. Jerome Hopkins. Admission free.

THE FIRST ANNUAL SERVICE OF the Guilds of Trinity Parish will be held in St. John's Chapel, Varick-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, April 17, at 8 o'clock. Sermon by the Rector, the Rev. MORGAN DIX, D. D. Music by the combined choirs of Trinity Parish.

TEMPORARY CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.—Services on EASTER DAY at 10½ A. M., 3½, and 7½ P. M. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Rector, will preach at the MORNING and EVENING services.

DRY GOODS.

SUITS, COSTUMES, INDIA SHAWLS, MILLINERY, &c.

COSTUMES.—In our newly fitted-up reception room will be found Suits and Costumes from the most distinguished Parisian modistes, embracing, among the newest and most unique styles, the Empress Postilion, the Princess Louise Postilion, the Court Train, with Revere Collarettes; the Double Court Train, elegantly trimmed; the Eugenie Polonaise, together with an assortment of Carriage and Dinner Suits, in Plain Silks, and in the choicest tints of the finest and most costly fabrics, in superb combinations of colors and materials.

CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.—Our buyer in India Goods having just returned from Europe, we will open on MONDAY, April 14, an assortment of India Shawls in designs so entirely new, and in patterns so original in character, as to deserve more than a passing notice from the ladies of this City. In black filled centres and open centres our stock embraces an assortment of actual novelties never before exhibited by any house in the United States.

MILLINERY.—All the Spring styles now ready in Bonnets and Round Hats, including the popular Rabagas, elegantly and suitably trimmed. Also, Flowers, Feathers, Sprays, &c.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH-ST., GRAND-ST. AND CHRYSTIE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

OUR PLAIN COLORED SILK DEPARTMENT IS NOW COMPLETE IN DRESS GOODS, FROM $1 50 UPWARD. THE LARGEST AND MOST CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS EVER EXHIBITED BY THE TRADE. PRICES VERY MODERATE.

TRIMMING SILKS IN ALL THE SHADES OF BROWN, GRAY, PURPLE, &c., TO MATCH THE NEW COLORS IN DRESS GOODS, $1 50.

FANCY SILKS! FANCY SILKS!

STRIPES IN THE NEW COLORS, $1 37½ and $1 50.

BLACK AND WHITE AND GRISAILLE STRIPES, $1 25, RECENTLY SOLD FOR $1 75.

BLACK GROUND, COLORED STRIPES, 87½c.

GRAY AND BLACK STRIPES, 87½c.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

BLACK SILKS.

A GOOD RELIABLE BLACK SILK..........$2 00

THE "SUBLIME" SATIN FINISH.......... 2 25

BONNETS CACHMIRE.......... 2 00

BELON, GOURD, AND ALL THE OTHER APPROVED MAKES, AT PRICES THAT CANNOT BE EXCELLED ELSEWHERE FOR CHEAPNESS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, APRIL 14, IN THEIR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT, LADIES' BLACK AND COLORED SILK SUITS, MADE IN THE LATEST STYLES, AND AT POPULAR PRICES.

A LARGE STOCK OF BERLIN SUITS, JUST OPENED.

LADIES' LINEN AND BATISTE SUITS.

PIQUE AND WHITE LAWN SUITS, HANDSOMELY MADE WITH INSERTION AND BRAIDED.

CHILDREN'S BRAIDED PIQUE DRESSES, FROM $3 UP.

CHILDREN'S BRAIDED LINEN DRESSES, FROM $1 50 UP.

LADIES' TROUSSEAUX AND INFANTS' WARDROBES ALWAYS IN STOCK, READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

LADIES' CASHMERE SACQUES, TALMAS AND DOLMANS.

IN OUR DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE WALKING SUITS AND DRESSES IN THE LATEST STYLES AND AT SHORT NOTICE. THE STYLES AND FITTING UNSURPASSED. LADIES ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO CALL AND EXAMINE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

would call particular attention to their MILLINERY and STRAW GOODS DEPARTMENT, WHICH WILL BE CONSTANTLY SUPPLIED WITH THE LATEST STYLES, AND CANNOT BE SURPASSED BY ANY IN THE CITY.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

LLAMA LACE SHAWLS AND SACQUES A SPECIALTY. We will open on MONDAY, April 14, THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF LLAMA LACE SHAWLS AND SACQUES EVER OFFERED FOR SALE IN THIS CITY. LADIES ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE, AS WE HAVE MARKED THEM AT EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

ARE OFFERING A FULL LINE OF OPEN CENTRE, RED, AND BLACK STELLA, AND CALCUTTA INDIA SHAWLS, OF THE VERY BEST WORKMANSHIP, AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FULL STOCK OF CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S CELEBRATED MERINO UNDER-GARMENTS, FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY COTTON HOSE IN GREAT VARIETY.

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN COTTON HOSE AND HALF HOSE AT OLD PRICES.

GREAT BARGAINS IN ENGLISH SILK UMBRELLAS, Reduced from $8, $9, and $10, to $5, each.

GENTS' DRESS SHIRTS in stock and to order. Also, novelties in NECK WEAR.

Sole Agents in the United States for the sale of the celebrated original JOUVIN KID GLOVE.

A large stock just received in all the new Spring and Summer Shades, from one to six buttons.

GRENADINES, GRENADINES,

Warranted Pure Silk and Wool, Two yards wide, $1 25, $1 35, $1 50, $1 75, $2, and $2 50.

BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS,

$1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75, and $3.

GOOD BARGAINS.

CAMELS STRIPE SILKS, $1 25; worth $1 65.

ALPACAS, ALPACAS,

40c. and 60c., worth 50c. and 65c.

JACKSON'S,

Corner Broadway and Waverley-place.

AT MEARES',

6th-av and 19th-st.

OPENING ON MONDAY. THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT OF FINE SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS EVER EXHIBITED ON 6TH-AV., COMPRISING ALL THE NEW SHADES OF CASHMERE, SERGES, POPLINS, ALPACAS, GRENADINES, CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTH, AND GRENADINES.

NEW SUIT DEPARTMENT, WITH DRESSING-ROOM ATTACHED, JUST OPENED.

Ladies' Berlin Suits, elaborately trimmed.

Lacon, Linen, and Batiste Suits and Polonaises, all styles.

Shawls, Dolmans, and Talmas, in Cashmere and Drap d'Ete.

Real Lace and Llama Points, Sacques, and Parasol Covers.

Black, Colored, Striped, and Turquoise Silks.

Imported Round Hats, Bonnets, and Millinery.

Richly-trimmed Underclothing, Corsets, &c.

Children's Normandy Caps, Merino Cloaks, and Suits.

Real Laces, in Yak, Point, Guipure, and Thread.

Embroideries, Ruffings, Lace Bows Ties, and Sleeves.

Balbriggan and Striped Hosiery, and one, two, three-button Kid Gloves.

Dress Trimmings and Fringes, all the latest styles.

Bonnet and Sash Ribbons, Roman and Windsor Ties.

HOUSEKEEPING AND DOMESTIC GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.

RICHARD MEARES,

CORNER 6TH-AV. AND 19TH-ST.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will offer on MONDAY, April 14,

Unusual Bargains

in all qualities of Plain Black and Fancy Silks, viz.:

GRISAILLE TAFFETAS, STRIPES. 87 1-2 cents.

This season's Colored Stripes and Checks, $1, value $1 50.

An immense stock of new and choice styles of Fancy Silks at $1 25 and $1 50 per yard, *all below their present cost in Lyons.*

Black Faille Silks, $1 75, $2, and $2 50 per yard, of unusually good value. THE RICHER QUALITIES from $3 to $6.

Plain Colored Silks at exceptionally low prices.

Dress Goods,

In many new fabrics adapted to the highest tastes, and now first exhibited, viz.:

Gaze Aloes, Kabyle for Polonaise and Sacques en suite, Nid d'Abeille, Indon Cashmeres, Cluny Dentelle, Sheer Ecru Batistes, plain, spotted, &c.,

and they will also offer a large and fresh assortment of their

POPULAR DRESS GOODS, from 25c. per yard, special bargains.

Mourning Goods,

In every requisite, at popular prices.

An attractive line of Large Mesh Silk and Wool Grenadines at 50c., worth 75c. New styles of Fancy Broche, Hernani, and All Silk Grenadines, English Bombazines and Henrietta Cloths, Australian Crepes, Black and White Cambrics and Lawns, &c. The very best value in Alpacas, Lustres, and Brilliantenes, from 35 cents per yard and upward.

A large stock of Ladies, Misses, and Children's

Spring Suits,

in every fabric, color, style, and quality.

A fresh importation of FILLED, SQUARE, and PLAIN CENTRE Real India Camel's Hair

Shawls.

Broche, Long, and Square Shawls, *fully twenty-five per cent. below regular rates.*

New designs and colors in Ottoman Stripe Shawls and Scarfs, from $4 upward.

Black Embroidered Cashmere Shawls, from $18 upward.

French Millinery.

BONNETS, HATS, CAPS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, &C.

They have thoroughly reassorted their

Job Ribbon Importation,

And will continue to offer COLORED GRO GRAIN No. 4 width, 10c. per yard.

No. 5 width, No. 7 width, No. 9 width ......15c. No. 12 width, No. 16 width, No. 22 width......25c.

Sash Ribbons, six inches wide, 75c., worth $1.

THE MARSEILLES SASH.

And other novelties in GARNITURE SASHES.

Parasols

In Black, White, and all Colors, with and without linings, fringed and unfringed, with shell, pearl, Malacca bamboo, and ebony handles, plain, crooked, club, or tourist.

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Scarfs, Ties, Handkerchiefs, &c.,

To close a Job Lot of Men's Summer Hats, at 75c. each.

A special attraction.

Lace Goods.

500 Llama Points, $5 upward.

500 Llama Sacques, $12 upward.

Black and Colored Yak Laces.

Trimming Laces at a reduction of 33 1-3 per cent.

A visit of inspection is requested.

Broadway, 4th-av., 9th and 10th sts.

REMOVAL.

D. O'SULLIVAN & CO.

WILL REMOVE ON MAY 1 TO

NO. 865 BROADWAY,

BETWEEN 17TH AND 18TH STS.

Preparatory to removal they are offering great bargains in CLOAKS, COSTUMES, POLONAISES, JACKETS, TALMAS, &c.; MISSES' SUITS and CLOAKS, LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, and GLOVES.

Black Silks, Camel's Hair Cloth, and materials for Suits and Polonaises.

D. O'SULLIVAN & CO.,

NO. 809 BROADWAY.

Jas. A. Connor & Co.

India Shawls, Scarfs, &c.,

IN ALL THE NEWEST AND MOST CHOICE DESIGNS, SUITED FOR THE PRESENT SEASON, IN LARGE AND SMALL CENTRES, AT EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES. A DIRECT IMPORTATION.

JAMES A. CONNOR & CO.,

NO. 1,151 BROADWAY,

Between 26th and 27th sts.

AT

THE POPULAR CARPET STORE,

NO. 123 BOWERY, NEAR GRAND-ST.:

500 pieces Check Matting, just landing, 25c. per yard.

100 pieces Tapestry Brussels Carpet, $1 25 per yard.

INGRAINS, 50 CENTS PER YARD.

The best 75 cents Ingrains in the City.

The stock is replete with all the new and choice styles of the season.

HANKINSON'S STEAM CARPET CLEANING WORKS,

NO. 15 EAST 27TH-ST.,

between 5th and Madison avs., New-York.

No connection whatever with any other house. The original Hankinson, and the only one of that name established in this business in 1861. Insurance procured if desired.

WILLIAM H. HANKINSON, Proprietor and Patentee.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS and Scarfs. Nothing like them in the trade. J. RUSSELL, No. 23 East 20th-st.

DRY GOODS.

STERN BROS.,

SIXTH-AVENUE AND TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.

367 SIXTH-AVENUE. 110 WEST 23D-STREET.

are now offering for Spring, unusually large and attractive lines of goods, in their various Departments, to which we beg to call the attention of the public, feeling convinced that our assortments and low prices cannot fail to interest customers in want of goods this season.

Especial attention is directed to our magnificent assortment of PARIS AND BERLIN PASSEMENTERIES TRIMMINGS, BLACK and COLORED FRINGES and GIMPS, TASSELS, ORNAMENTS, and LOOPS, comprising many new and novel designs, exclusively our own importations and designs, which we are selling at VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES. Our stock of

REAL AND IMITATION LACES

is replete with a splendid assortment of BLACK YAK LACES, from 20c. a yard up. COLORED YAK LACES in all the new shades, REAL GUIPURE LACES, REAL THREAD LACES, REAL AND ITALIAN VALENCIENNES LACES, FRENCH AND SPANISH BLONDE LACES, BUFF AND WHITE REAL CLUNY LACES, All of which we are offering

EXTREMELY CHEAP.

We are daily receiving the latest and most novel styles in

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS,

Which, with our already large assortment, will be found superior in styles, and at less prices than any other house. In

MILLINERY GOODS

We are displaying a very large assortment of all the leading new and desirable shapes in FRENCH AND ENGLISH CHIP AND STRAW ROUND HATS AND BONNETS. An immense variety of

FRENCH FLOWERS and FEATHERS,

Which we are selling greatly below the usual extravagant prices charged by millinery houses. COMPLETE LINES OF BONNET AND SASH RIBBONS, GROS GRAIN RIBBONS IN Nos. 5, 7, 9, 12, 16, comprising an immense assortment of all the new shades at

REAL BARGAINS.

STERN BROS.,

Sixth-avenue and Twenty-third-street.

WILSON & GREIG

NO. 771 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 9TH-ST.,

Have now open their new goods for

Spring and Summer Wear

In all the following DEPARTMENTS: CLOAKS and COSTUMES of every DESCRIPTION. LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS. INFANTS' OUTFITTING, of all kinds. LACES and EMBROIDERIES, very choice.

MOURNING GOODS.

DRESS GOODS of all WASHING MATERIALS.

SOUDIER'S KID GLOVES, new assortment.

HOSIERY at half price, to close department.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

1,000 CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, just received.

500 BLACK CASHMERE JACKETS, all new.

50 PIECES NAVY BLUE WATERPROOF.

50 PIECES WHITE, BLACK, and COLORED ALGERINE CLOTHS.

1,000 LADIES' FRENCH TIES, very new, and not to be found elsewhere.

CAMELS' HAIR CLOTHS, just received.

WILSON & GREIG

NO. 771 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 9TH-ST.

JAS. A. CONNOR & CO.,

No. 1,151 Broadway, Between 26th and 27th sts.,

WILL OPEN TO-MORROW, MONDAY, 14th, a fresh importation of YAK LACES, NEW DESIGNS AND ALL WIDTHS, GUIPURE AND LAMA CASAQUES, FROM $10 UPWARD.

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, SASHES, COIFFURES, recently imported, new and elegant designs, at exceptionally low prices.

J. A. CONNOR & CO.,

No. 1,151 Broadway, Between 26th and 27th sts.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, near 20th-st.—The latest imported styles. Beautiful changes for Spring and Summer, elegant toilets. Patterns, with cloth models, now ready. Patterns fitted to the form warranted perfect. Magic costume, in linen made up, is the feature for Summer. Come early.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY. WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Passenger depots foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 4:30, 6:30, and 11:30 P. M.

For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:30, *11:30 P. M.

For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riverside—7, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 11:30 P. M.

For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Charlotteburg, Stockholm, Snufftown, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M. 4:30 P. M.

For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—‡7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30 P. M.

For Pine Bush, Hunisboro, Ellenville, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:55 A. M., 1:25 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:42 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 9, 8:55 A. M., 2:57, 5:45 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7, 8:20 A. M., 2, 6:04 P. M.; Wortendyke, 6:35, 7:27, 9, 11:23 A. M., 2:37, 4:05, 6:30, 10:50 P. M.; Paterson, 5:43, 6:47, 7:55, 9:19, 11:36 A. M., 2:57, 4:35, 7:13, 11:13 P. M.

Arriving in New-York at 6:55, 8, 8:10, 10:30 A. M.; 12:30, 4:10, 5:55, 8:35 P. M., and 12:30 A. M.

MONTCLAIR DIVISION.

Trains leave New-York, foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., for Montclair, Pompton, and intermediate stations, 9:10 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. For Montclair and intermediate stations, 7:40 A. M., 3:30 and 6:30 P. M. Arrive, 7:30, 8:37, 9:10, 10:04 A. M., 4:10 and 5:35 P. M.

‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.

* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.

† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.

C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.

WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS. SALOON STEAMER WYOMING, Barges, SARAH SMITH, CALEDONIA, REPUBLIC, and J. R. BALDWIN.

Oriental Grove, Excelsior Park, Englewood, and other Groves to let.

Also, Tug-boats such as desired.

Office 363 West-st., opposite Christopher-st. Ferry.

H. B. CROSSETT.

DENTISTRY.

ADVICE.—PERSONS WISHING TEETH extracted without pain go to Dr. HASBROUCK, formerly operator at Colton's. Office No. 950 Broadway, corner 23d-st.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19th-st.,

Are offering the Finest collection of novelties in

Spring and Summer DRESS GOODS

To be found in the City, viz.:

Lace Striped Poplins.

Honey-Comb Camel's Hair,

Tamese and Crepe Cloths,

Camel's Hair Serges.

Striped English Poplins,

Gaze de Chambrais.

Brocaded and Striped Silk Grenadines,

Satin de Paris,

Guipure Striped Grenadines,

Mousins, &c., &c.

French, English, and American

PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS

OF THE LATEST STYLES.

LACE COVERS mounted at short notice.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR Open Centre Square SHAWLS.

A fine assortment of all colors just received.

SUIT DEPARTMENT.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have now open their SPRING IMPORTATION of

PARIS-MADE GARMENTS.

Also, of their own well-known manufacture, BATISTE SUITS AND POLONAISE,

French Silk Suits, Imported Sacques, in Cloth and Cashmere, Lace and Llama Pointes and Sacques, Yak Sacques, &c. &c.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S Outfitting Department.

Misses' and Children's SILK AND SERGE SUITS.

Misses' and Children's PIQUE SUITS.

Misses' and Children's LAWN AND CAMBRIC SUITS.

Misses' and Children's CLOTH SACQUES.

A full line of LADIES' UNDER-WEAR, Paris made and our own manufacture.

PARIS WALKING SKIRTS.

LADIES' LAWN AND CAMBRIC WRAPPERS.

Also, a full assortment of

Corsets, Hoop-Skirts, Bustles, &c.,

INFANTS' WEAR, IN GREAT VARIETY.

Ladies' Trousseaux and Infants' Wardrobes.

A specialty and furnished at short notice.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

OFFER A SPLENDID STOCK OF

Fine Carpets,

In newest designs and colors.

Aubusson, Axminister, and Smyrna, In various sizes.

Moquettes, Axminster, and Wilton,

English Body Brussels,

Velvet and Tapestry,

Three-Ply and Ingrain,

English and American Oil-cloths.

Also, a beautiful assortment of

FRESH CANTON MATTINGS.

The stock of Carpets this season is UNUSUALLY FINE, and new things are constantly being added as fast as produced by the leading manufacturers.

LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

Broadway, corner 19th-st.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

Furniture Coverings AND DRAPERY MATERIALS, LACE CURTAINS, &c.,

AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

AUCTION SALES.

ART NOTICE.

PAINTINGS, WATER-COLORS, Engravings and etchings, sold by order of the executor of the estate of the late E. L. Corliss, New-York. Also, by order of R. S. Baldwin, Trustee, Baltimore, together with a few CHOICE PAINTINGS Just received from Europe, consisting of examples by Turner, David Cox, Frith, Guido Bach, Rankley, &c. &c.

The whole now on exhibition free, day and evening, at the LEAVITT ART ROOMS, NO. 817 BROADWAY, And to be sold by auction on the evenings of THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, April 17, 18, 19, at the CLINTON HALL SALE-ROOMS.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, made in the matter of ALFRED WILD, bankrupt, on the 29th day of March, 1873, I will sell at auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the fourteenth (14) day of April, 1873, at 12 M., by Muller, Wilkins & Co., Auctioneers, seven second mortgage bonds of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company for $1,000 each, held by me as collateral security for a note of said company, indorsed by Alfred Wild.

THEODORE M. DAVIS, Receiver of the Ocean National Bank.

NEW-YORK, April 9, 1873.

BANKRUPT SALE.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of the United States District Court, District of New-Jersey, the undersigned will sell at public auction at the office of S. S. Morris, Esq., Register, at No. 1 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, April 16, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., all the outstanding claims of the Lodi Print Works, bankrupts, and of the undersigned as assignee thereof.—Dated April 3, 1873.

NATHAN HOBART, Assignee of the Lodi Print Works.

LIBRARY OF S. AUSTIN ALLIBONE, Esq.,

TUESDAY EVENING, April 15, at 7½ o'clock. Sale of the Bibliographical Library belonging to S. Austin Allibone, Philadelphia, comprising the most complete Collection of Books on Bibliography ever offered to the public. Books on exhibition, Clinton Hall sale-rooms. Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

ART AUCTION.

TUESDAY, 15th April, at 7½ P. M., ROCKWOOD GALLERY, NO. 845 BROADWAY. ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell the WATER-COLORS AND PENCIL DRAWINGS, &c., of the late Mr. J. F. KENSETT; also a number of FINISHED PICTURES by LOUIS LANG.

AUCTION SALE OF APPLE AND pear trees, grapevines, currant, gooseberry, raspberry, and blackberry bushes, arbor vitae, and a large assortment of ornamental and flowering shrubs, on TUESDAY, April 15, at 11 A. M., at No. 16 Dey-st.

WM. ELLIOTT, Auctioneer.

SHIPPING.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y

MAIL SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, NASSAU, HAVANA, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, AND THE SPANISH MAIN.

The company's first-class iron-built screw steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) as follows:

The steam-ship LAGOS, Capt. PEGDEN, for Nassau and Havana, on the 12th April.

The steam-ship ST. THOMAS, Capt. DRAKEFORD, for Port-au-Prince, Curacoa, La Guayra, and Puerto Cabello, on the 16th April.

The steam-ship MANDINGO, Capt. SPENCE, for Havana direct, on 26th April.

The steam-ship CLARIBEL, Capt. BAYLEY, for Turk's Island, Kingston, and Savanilla, on the 29th April.

For freight and passage, apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st., New-York.

SAMANA.

FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA, AND SAN DOMINGO CITY.

The United States mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, THURSDAY, April 17, at 3 P. M. Bills of exchange on Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF, BRISTOL, LONDON, &c.

The new steam-ship PEMBROKE, Capt. H. C. WILLIAMS, being detained till MONDAY, 14th inst., has room for a few more passengers.

First Cabin $70 to $80, currency.

Second Cabin $55, currency.

Steerage Cabin $30, currency.

Apply to the agents,

ARCHIBALD, BAXTER & CO., No. 17 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN.

$5,000,000

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

COUPON AND REGISTERED. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, APRIL AND OCTOBER.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN, or eastern end of this line, whose Bonds were so rapidly sold last Summer,

Is Now Finished,

and will be opened for business, in connection with the TOLEDO AND WABASH and other Western Roads, at a very early day. The CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN, or western end of this line, is now being rapidly built, and the Company expect it to be finished during the present year.

THIS GREAT TRUNK LINE, when completed through, will be of immense advantage to the shipping interests of the Great West, being *Level, Straight*, and thirty-three miles Shorter than any other route. Having connections with all the lines running into Buffalo at the East and Chicago at the West, and under the management of some of the most experienced railroad operators of the country, its success is rendered a certainty, and its Bonds must be a safe and profitable investment. It makes the shortest and best connections going West, both at Toledo and Detroit, and is the only Seven per Cent. Gold Bond on any through Trunk line now offered.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER

BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS, COUPON AND REGISTERED.

$6,000,000,

Bonds due Oct. 1, 1882, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.

$600,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of..........$1,000 each.

Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.

Price, 94 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

THE INDIANA AND ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILWAY

IS NOW OPENED AND IN OPERATION FOR SIXTY miles westerly from the Wabash River, over which its Bridge is completed. Twenty-five miles more to Decatur will be done by May 1, completing the WESTERN DIVISION of eighty-five miles.

Rolling Stock sufficient for a large traffic is purchased, and the Road will open with a passenger and freight business amply sufficient to pay expenses and bond interest.

Large and permanent orders for delivery of Coal over the whole line have already been received.

The FIRST MORTGAGE 7 per cent. GOLD BONDS, 30 years to run, with ample Sinking Fund, are for sale at 90 and accrued interest by the agents of the Company,

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO., 14 Wall-st.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

NO. 14 WALL-ST., N. Y.

ANDREWS & CO.,

NO. 10 PLACE VENDOME, PARIS.

Travelers' Credits

issued, both in STERLING, on

UNION BANK OF LONDON,

AND IN FRANCS, ON PARIS, UNDER THE SAME LETTER.

CIRCULAR NOTES

of £10, £20, and £50 on the

UNION BANK, OF LONDON.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS: EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PARIS.

Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission. Railway Loans negotiated.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating bonds Nos. 2,744 to 2,758, both inclusive, for $1,000 each, of the convertible loan of 1902, of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, registered in name of John Matthews, they having been fraudulently obtained, but without power of transfer. Any power of attorney authorizing their transfer is a forgery, and will not be recognized at the office of the Company.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS FOR SALE. —Home, Hanover, Continental, Gebhard, Firemens', Star, German American, Mercantile, Manhattan, Relief, and others, by

E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

IDLE CAPITALISTS CAN FIND THE best investment in mineral, immediately, by addressing, with real name, Box No. 4,985 Post-office, New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 906 and 908 3d-av., corner of 55th-st.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1st of MAY, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per ANNUM, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.

CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.

CHAS. SCHAFFNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, Opposite Cooper Institute.

DEPOSITS MADE NOW draw interest from April 1. Interest payable in July.

ASSETS JAN. 1, 1873, $7,944,878 68.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER,

Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 P. M.,

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 341 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE, IN PARTITION, BY ORDER OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

ELEVEN LOTS ON MADISON-AV., 85TH AND 86TH STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 16, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, sale under the direction of Henry Morrison, Esq., referee:

MADISON-AVENUE, south-west corner of 85th-st.—Eight lots, having a frontage of 102.2 feet on Madison-av. and 125 feet on 85th-st.

MADISON-AVENUE, south-east corner of 86th-st.—Plot of ground, 38 feet 8 inches by 102 feet 2 inches.

EAST EIGHTY-FIFTH-STREET.—Two lots, north side, 125 feet west of Madison-av., rear of 86th-st. lots; each 25x102 feet 2 inches.

Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage.

FRANKLIN BROWN, Attorney, No. 25 Liberty-st., New-York.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FIFTY-THREE DESIRABLE LOTS ON THE GRAND BOULEVARD AND 124TH-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 15, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

By order of ALVIN HIGGINS, Esq.,

FIFTY-THREE LOTS ON THE GRAND BOULEVARD AND 124TH-ST., with the elegant mansion thereon.

The lots are on high ground, good soil, and have a commanding RIVER VIEW.

We are instructed by Mr. Higgins to state that every lot offered will positively be sold to the highest bidder.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT, No. 71 WEST 4TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Wm. Nelson, Jr., executor of Lydia Beebee, deceased:

WEST FOURTH-STREET.—The two-story and attic brick house and lot, situate on the south side of West 4th-st., 100 feet west of Wooster-st., and known as No. 71; lot 25x100 feet. We are instructed by Mr. Nelson to state that this property will be sold to the highest bidder for cash.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF 123 LOTS, DWELLING, and barn, near Judge Smith's, Central-avenue Hotel, on TUESDAY, April 15, at 1 o'clock, at the Exchange, No. 111 Broadway. Plans ready at the auctioneer's office, No. 7 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE IN PARTITION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 18, 1873, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee:

THIRD-AVENUE.—The three four-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 900, 902, and 904 3d-av., north-west corner 55th-st., 80.1 ft. front on 3d-av., by 60 ft. on the street.

FIFTY-NINTH-STREET.—The four-story brick brewery and buildings in rear of above; the ground is 54.11 ft. front by 100 ft. deep.

AVENUE A.—Five-story brown-stone tenement, Nos. 186 and 188 Avenue A., s. e. corner 12th-st., 51.9x95.6.

AVENUE B.—The brick house and lot No. 151 Avenue B, east side, between 9th and 10th sts. Sale absolute.

For particulars apply to ADOLF LEVINGER, 261 Broadway, and for maps to the auctioneers, 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 17, at 12 noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—The valuable four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, in fee, No. 27, on the north side of West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house contains all the modern conveniences, is of extra depth, three rooms deep to the fourth story, and in perfect order; size of house, 25 feet front by 25 feet deep; lot, half the block. Title perfect; sixty per cent. can remain on mortgage; possession on delivery of deed. Maps at 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

VALUABLE 4TH-AV. PROPERTY, NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THURSDAY, April 17, at 12 noon.

FOURTH-AVENUE.—The well-built four-story brick English basement house and lot in fee, No. 261 4th-av., east side, third house below 21st-st.; lot 23x80, house 46 feet deep; has all the modern conveniences. Title perfect. Terms most liberal.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY THURSDAY, April 17, at 12 noon.

WASHINGTON-STREET.—The two lots and buildings Nos. 375 and 377 Washington-st., south-east corner of Beach-st., each 25x70, near the Old Dominion Steamship Company's pier and in the rear of the United States bonded warehouse on Greenwich and Beach sts. Terms liberal. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, April 17, at 12 noon, two-story brick houses and lots Nos. 57 and 59 Thompson-st., between Broome and Spring, 64.10x100. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, April 16, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway: (By order of the undersigned trustees of Walter Roche.)

EIGHTH-AVENUE (north-east corner of 56th-st.)—Four five-story brown-stone houses, with stores, Nos. 930, 932, 934, and 936 8th-av.; good buildings; fine location.

FIFTY-FIFTH-STREET.—Four story French roof brown stone, No. 257 West 55th-st., in the rear of the above.

SIXTY-EIGHTH STREET.—The undivided half interest of seven lots and part of lot north side 68th-st., 100 feet west of 9th-av., each lot 25x100.4

ONE HUNDREDTH-STREET.—Full lot south side of 100th-st., 200 feet east of 10th-av.

MULBERRY-STREET.—No. 27; house and lot 25x74.

MOTT-STREET.—Nos. 68, 70, 72, and 74 Mott-st., houses and lots; each lot 25x94.

BAXTER-STREET.—No. 121, front and rear houses.

Maps and particulars at auctioneer's office, No. 4 Pine-st.

JEREMIAH QUINLAN, JAMES LYNCH, JOHN S. DEVELIN, } Trustees.

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND LEASES OF FERRY FRANCHISES.

Public notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York will offer for sale at public auction, on TUESDAY, April 29, 1873, at noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following real estate belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York:

Premises known as No. 160 Wooster-st.

Premises known as No. 362 West 35th-st.

Premises known as No. 53 Spring-st.

Premises known as No. 49 Leonard-st.

Building and land on the east side of Avenue C, between 16th and 17th sts., known as the Eighteenth Ward Market.

Full warrantee deeds will be given to all purchasers. Lithographic maps of the above real estate may be obtained at the Controller's Office, on and after the 10th of April next.

ALSO,

sealed bids will be received, to be publicly opened at the Controller's Office on April 29, 1873, at 3 o'clock P. M., for leases for a term of ten years, from May 1, 1873, of the following ferries and ferry franchises:

Ferry now established from foot of Houston-st., East River, New-York, to foot of Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

Ferry now established from foot of Grand-st., New-York to foot of Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

Ferry now established from foot of 92d-st., East River, to Astoria, Long Island.

Lease of ferry franchise now established from foot of Barclay-st., North River, to Hoboken, N. J.

Lease of ferry franchise now established from foot of Desbrosses-st., North River, to foot of Harsimus-st., New-Jersey.

The leases to be made to conform to the requirements of laws relative to ferries, and such regulations, ordinances, or by-laws as are now or hereafter may from time to time be made or passed by the Common Council or State Legislature.

Bids to be addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Bids for Ferry Franchises."

The right to reject any bid, if deemed to be to the interest of the City of New-York, is reserved by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW COUNTY COURT-HOUSE, March 27, 1873.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON 2d-av., corner of 80th-st.

JOSEPH McGUIRE will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 17, 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the two four-story and cellar brick houses, with stores Nos. 1,543 and 1,545 2d-av., corner of 80th-st.

Also,

The three-story and cellar brick-front house, with store, No. 224 East 80th-st., near 2d-av.

Maps at the Auctioneer's office, No. 87 Cedar-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

SUPREME COURT SALE IN PARTITION, under direction of A. A. Redfield, referee.

VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY on Greenwich, Washington, and South sts., and Peck-slip.

TUESDAY, April 15, at 12 noon.

GREENWICH-STREET.—Three-story high-stoop and basement brick house and lot, No. 18, near Battery-place.

WASHINGTON-STREET.—Three-story brick house, No. 15, in rear of the above; each lot [illegible].

PECK-SLIP AND SOUTH STREET.—Brick house and store, No. 46 Peck-slip, north-west corner of South-st., [illegible]; 60 per cent. on mortgage.

Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

WM. TERRY BAILEY, Auctioneer.

BY V. K. STEVENSON, JR., will sell at Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, MONDAY, April 21, 1873, at 12 o'clock, the very desirable well-planned four-story brown-stone dwelling, NO. [illegible] EAST [illegible]-ST., north side, second door east of Park-av., on Murray Hill. Location unexceptionable; fitted with every convenience, in complete repair, and frescoed; size of house, 18.9x about 50 feet; lot, one-half the block; terms easy. Maps at auctioneer's offices, No. 12 Pine-st. and No. 229 5th-av.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING PROPERTY AT ORANGE, N. J. —On TUESDAY, April 15, inst., at 2 P. M., the subscriber will sell at auction on the premises all the valuable property lately occupied by Joseph L. Smallwood, Esq., situate on Centre-st., Highland-av., and Marbury-place.

The property consists of about thirteen acres, and will be divided into lots to suit purchasers. It is well planted with trees, and adapted for immediate building.

The valuable dwelling-house, greenhouse, and other buildings, recently built by Mr. Smallwood, together with grounds, containing three acres, beautifully embellished with trees and shrubbery, &c., will be offered in one lot.

The property is situated in the best part of the town of Orange, near the residences of Mayor Austin, Samuel Colgate, and Wm. P. Eldredge, well drained, and unsurpassed for healthfulness.

Title good; sale peremptory to the highest bidder; terms easy. References, Aaron Coddington and Blake & Freeman, Orange, N. J.

WM. PATERSON, Special Master in Chancery.

APRIL 3, 1873.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the "Times" West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS cook in a gentleman's family; has the best of reference. Apply at No. 310 East 29th-st.

HAIR-DRESSER.—BY A YOUNG COLored woman; competent hair-dresser; hair dressed by the week or month; [illegible] per week; ladies' and gents' hair [illegible] shampooed. Apply at No. 128 West 30th-st., second floor.

HELP FOR ALL WORK CONSTANTLY on hand; German, American, English, Scotch, and Irish. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE colored woman as a gentleman's housekeeper. Address Elizabeth Williams, 537 6th-av., near 32d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress; wishes to take in gentlemen's and families' washing. Call at No. 115 West 32d-st.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH girl, speaking English, in this City or Brooklyn, as nurse, or nurse and seamstress. Apply for three days at No. 10 Broadway, up-stairs.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED girl to travel as a child's nurse or wait on a lady. Address M. J., No. 537 6th-av., near 32d-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SUPERIOR SWEdish girl, speaking English, in this City or Brooklyn, as first-class seamstress. Apply for three days at No. 10 Broadway, up-stairs.

MALES.

CLERK, &c.—A POSITION AS CORRESPONDING clerk, phonographer, or copyist, by a young lady of experience, with references of the highest character. Apply to J. W. SIMONTON, Associated Press.

COACHMAN.—BY A STEADY, RELIABLE Englishman as coachman and gardener; he thoroughly understands his business; can milk, is handy with tools, and willing to make himself generally useful; has three years' reference from last employer. Address R. S., Box No. 215 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FRENCH COACHman; understands his business perfectly; is a good City driver; very competent in every respect; highly recommended; City or country. Apply [illegible] P. V., No. 17 East 38th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; HAS lived in the principal cities in the South, and in this City; has first-class reference in every respect; no other need address but first-class families. Call or address D. W., No. 23 East 49th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG Scotchman as coachman; no objections to the country. Call or address John, at Stilling's saddlery store, No. 144 5th-av., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED first-class man, (German;) married, no incumbrance; has best City reference. Address M. H., Coachman, No. 6 East 16th-st., in private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; HAS the best of references; leaving on account of the family going to Europe. Call or address T. L., No. 143 West 17th-st., or No. 77 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED man as coachman; understands the care of horses thoroughly; good City reference from last place. Call or address for two days 125 West 30th-st.

JANITOR, &c.—BY A SWEDE, WHO IS highly recommended for honesty and fidelity, as janitor or valet; good City references. Address W. H., Box No. 63 Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AS waiter or valet, in a first-class family; thoroughly competent; can give excellent references; is a Protestant; no objection to town or country, or to travel with a single gentleman. Address James Bell, No. 542 3d-av., corner 31st-st.

HELP WANTED.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3, 1873.

THE SERVICES OF A YOUNG CIVIL engineer of good education and habits, and of some experience, are needed in connection with the National Military Cemeteries.

Candidates are requested to submit applications and testimonials to this office, and to state terms at which they are willing to engage.

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

WANTED—MEN WHO WRITE VERY plainly, to assist in the preparation of Trow's New-York City Directory. Address, in writing, the applicant, stating references, H. H. HALLOCK, No. 32 Greene-st. Applications in person not attended to.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHILdren's nurse; must sew well; good City reference required. Call at No. 12 West [illegible]-st., on Monday morning, from 9 until 12 o'clock.

A RESPECTABLE SMALL FAMILY TO take care of a gentleman's house during the Summer months. Call or address No. 149 West [illegible]-st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FEMME DE CHAMBRE FRANçaise désire se placer; sait bien faire la toilette et coiffer; parle Anglais et Allemand; bonne recommandation de la Ville. S'adresser pendant deux jours au No. 104 Waverley-place.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SMALL AMOUNT OF CASH WILL secure an active, remunerative business in an old established first-class plumbing, tin, and stove store, in an excellent business location; the cause of wholesale cost below new list prices; books will show what business is worth; [illegible]. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

PARTNER WANTED—WHO CAN COMmand $10,000, to increase a fancy wood-work manufacturing business established five years; best of references given and required. Address P. P., Box No. 120 Times Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH A CAPItal of $20,000 to extend an established and profitable manufacturing concern; full security; first-class references. Address G. G. C., Box No. 163 Times Office.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE; OLD ESTABLISHED bar-room and billiard-room; one of the finest locations that can be found. Inquire on the premises, No. 407 Grand-st., corner Clinton.

WANTED—GOOD BUSINESS MAN WITH $2,000 to join the advertiser in business; profits large; no risk. Address O. G., Box 162 Times Office.

FEED-STORE FOR SALE—WITH lease and good will; established [illegible] years; or will take a partner. No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION! CAUTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Parties wishing to buy these celebrated Bitters, and desirous of obtaining the genuine article, are cautioned against the imitations and counterfeits, offered in the American market by unscrupulous individuals, but easily recognized by the fact that they generally are put up and labeled in a very infantile taste, while the genuine Boker's Bitters is very palatable and pleasant to every refined taste, and has nothing of the apothecary-shop.

BUY ONLY OF RESPECTABLE HOUSES.

L. FUNKE, Jr., sole Agent, No. 66 Liberty-st., Post-office Box No. 1,029. New-York.

SOFT CAPSULES. Castor-oil and many other nauseous medicines, can be taken easily and safely in DUNDAS DICK & CO.'S SOFT CAPSULES. No taste, No smell. Sold by all druggists in this City.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED DERRICKMEN'S Association of New-York and vicinity have raised their initiation fee to $10. Any non-member making an application for work will have to pay $10 to the men at the work, or at the hall, No. [illegible] 3d-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

MICHAEL CRAVEN, President.

KEARNS GUINAN, Secretary.

BAKERS' AND CONFECTIONERS' UTENSILS.—Ice-cream freezers, tubs, moulds, &c. Agent for Mills, Seamen & Packer's patent Philadelphia ice-cream machines. WILLIAM HART, No. 34 Catharine-st., New-York.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

25 EAST 49TH-ST., NEAR STEINWAY.

For sale, at 49th-st., just east of 5th-av., a beautiful three-story brown-stone front house, with 12ft6in. lot. Has some of the most modern improvements, and is in perfect order. Also, one three-story, nine-room house, in rear, on 49th-st. Rents for $1,000. Can be seen any time. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 108 Broadway.

THE FOLLOWING SUPERIOR BUILT and elegantly finished houses, Nos. 10 and 16 West 46th-st., 27 and 35 East extension, and 224 and 230 East 60th-st., 27 and 35 West 82d-st., Nos. 6 and 10 East 125th-st., and 2 West 42d-st., Nos. 6 and 10 East 125th-st., W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FOUR FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story high stoop stone fronts, complete in every detail, and ready for occupancy, in 42d-st., near 8th-av., 24x80, on monthly payments of $100 each, or $1,000 cash. Apply to WM. C. LESTER, No. 47 West 49th-st.

A DESIRABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY for sale to close a copartnership, No. 200 Canal-st. Six-story brown stone, 25.8x100 ft. feet, fronting on Hemp-st., only 100 feet from Hudson River Railroad depot. Terms to suit. WM. H. ALLEN, No. 5 Pine-st.

A REAL BARGAIN.—THE FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house No. 222 East 60th-st., near Lexington-av., is painted throughout; has modern improvements; is in perfect order; will be sold cheap, or exchanged for property in Brooklyn. Apply on premises, or at L. MENDELSON'S, No. 76 Nassau-st.

TO RENT—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, 48 East 32d-st., elegantly furnished, located in East 32d-st., from 1st May, to a private family; terms reasonable. This is a desirable opportunity for parties wishing to spend the summer in the city. Apply to WM. H. ALLEN, No. 5 Pine-st.

$20,000 ONLY FOR A HANDSOME three-story high-stoop brick house, 24x60x102, on 123d-st., between 5th and 7th avs.; house frescoed and in fine order; terms easy. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

$22,500 ONLY.—FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house in West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Can be bought at above if applied for promptly to

OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway, Corner of 17th-st.

ONLY $35,000.—FOR SALE, THE BEAUtiful four-story brick house, with brown-stone trimmings, 17 West 11th-st., near 5th-av.; 9 rooms; heat put in splendid order from top to bottom. M. T. WOOLLEY, 3 University-place.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-story and basement high-stoop modern brick dwelling-house, No. 347 West 30th-st. Apply to W. R. GILLESPIE, M.D., Executor, or to 149 West 23d-st., or of W. JARVIS, No. 321 Canal-st.

THE STREET PROPERTY ABOVE 145th-st. for sale at an exceedingly low price; five lots, or twenty or more acres; located on 11th-av., Boulevard, 12th-av., and Broadway; 10 per cent cash remain. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

AN ENGLISH BASEMENT, FOUR-story brown-stone house for sale in West 21st-st., near 5th-av.; newly painted and put in complete order. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

A SUPERIOR BUILT AND ELEGANTLY finished brown-stone house, four story, high stoop, and pantry extension; quite new; 5th-av., below 67th-st.; for sale cheap. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SOUTH-EAST CORNER 91ST-st., 102x125 feet; highest point on entire avenue; a bargain, and easy terms. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine-st.

EIGHTH-AV. CENTRAL PARK.—SOUTH-east corner parcel, 100x100, overlooking Park; cheapest lots facing Central Park. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT GREAT SACRIFICE, ONE of those fine four-story high-stoop houses 74th-st., near Madison-av. Also, one three-story brick, near 3d-av. Owner, FRANKFIELD, No. 322 6th-av.

ONE THREE AND ONE FOUR-STORY high-stoop house to let, both near 6th-av. Only very cheap rent to a good tenant. FRANKFIELD, No. 322 6th-av., Owner.

A NICE SMALL BROWN-STONE HOUSE for sale, No. 128 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.; possession immediate; price very low; terms easy. Apply to R. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT THREE-STORY and basement brick house, with extension of 2 rooms and bay window; built by day's work; price $12,000; terms easy. No. 228 West 45th-st.

FIFTH-AV., CENTRAL PARK, BE-low 72d-st., one or two choice building lots for sale very low. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine-st.

A BARGAIN.—A LOT 25X100 IN 83D-ST., near 3d-av., with two-story brick stable; price, $9,750; terms to suit purchaser. THOS. HYDE, No. 2 Pine-st., Corner 83d-st. and 1083-av.

TO PHYSICIANS AND OTHERS.—A fine brown-stone English basement house, No. 162 West 36th-st., for sale very cheap. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A NEW BASEMENT AND (parlor) house in 42d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; elegantly finished, with improvements; price, $11,500. Inquire on premises.

A FINELY-LOCATED corner store on Murray-st. will be sold cheap. Inquire of FRANK PHILLIPS, No. 245 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—ELEGANT new comfortable first-class brown-stone front house, containing all modern improvements, and built in the most substantial manner; will be sold low, if applied for at once; three lots of land; price moderate; terms easy. Persons desirous of securing a pleasant home should call and examine for themselves. For further and full particulars apply to DE LANCEY W. KNEVELS, No. 56 Wall-st. Office of Rutgers Fire Insurance Company, or HUNTINGTON & RICHARDS, 8 and 10 Pine-st.

$3,000 CASH, WILL BUY the finest location in Brooklyn; delightful location; three blocks of Prospect Park; twenty minutes walk of ferry; near cars; will build; two-story, high-stoop, attic, basement, and cub-cellar; house filled in with brick to peak; seven fine rooms, hall, closets, range, sinks, stove-room, extension, gas, water, sewer, and perfect order. Call and if it is not then represented. Owner, No. 290 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—A NEW BROWN-stone house, built in the best manner; must be sold at once. Inquire on the premises in the Nineteenth Ward, No. 161 Rose-st., between Bedford and Lee avs., Williamsburgh. Enquire at the building.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT YONKERS,
IRVINGTON,
TARRYTOWN, &c.,

Desirable residences, FOR SALE OR TO LET, furnished or unfurnished.

BLACKWELL & CO.,
No. 257 Liberty-st.

AT TARRYTOWN,

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT, with fine improvements, for sale or to let; high state of cultivation; MAGNIFICENT RIVER VIEW; near New-York, Boston, and Montreal Railroad. Apply to

BLACKWELL & CO.,
No. 257 Liberty-st., or Tarrytown, N. Y.

MONTROSE—SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—Three minutes' walk from station; eighteen trains each way; no nuisance of any description. For sale a very desirable residence, built in the best manner, with all modern improvements, gas, water, hot and cold; fine shade-trees, &c. Price, $15,000. Terms liberal. Apply to H. A. PAGE, No. 94 White-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT AT MONTROSE, N. J., opposite Orange Mountain—Two handsome houses, with spacious grounds; healthy very pleasant, and famous for freedom from chills and fever; one hour from Barclay and Christopher-street ferries; sixteen trains daily.
VOSE & McDANIEL, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AT Flushing, with immediate possession, attractive residence; situation elevated, eminently healthy, views beautiful; depot, fifteen rooms, gas, furnace, bath-room, extensive piazzas, carriage-house, greenery; four acres, splendidly fruited and embellished. JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine-st.

SHORE FRONT RESIDENCE AT RIVER-side—Eleven rooms, modern improvements; one acre; healthy, near depot; $9,000; descriptive circular. Address J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

A FINE RESIDENCE, FOURTEEN rooms, in the best part of Flushing Village, may be bought much less than its value. Inquire of S. F. GOODING, Flushing.

A FARM OF THIRTY-ONE ACRES, near Flushing, can be bought at a low figure. Inquire of S. F. GOODING, Flushing.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT ORANGE, N. J.
STONE RESIDENCES.

The most substantial and comfortable COUNTRY-SEAT in ORANGE MOUNTAIN FOR SALE or TO LEASE, with immediate possession. The owner leaves for Europe, and will dispose of this desirable property at a very low price and on easy terms. LOCATION high, air healthful, having views unsurpassed by anything in the country.

GROUNDS of FIFTEEN (or more) ACRES, with south-eastern exposure. HOUSE, CUT BROWN STONE, with inner wall and partition walls of brick, massively built (by days' work) for owner's own use, with abundant and unfailing supply of water throughout, and every modern convenience. EIGHTEEN HANDSOME ROOMS besides kitchen, laundry, butler's room, &c. Ceilings high; ventilation and hot-water heating arrangements perfect. Heavy plate-glass windows, extensive piazzas, bay windows, &c.

PORTER'S LODGE and stable, also of stone, of the same durable style as the house; hennery, greenhouse, grapery, &c. Macadamized road one mile to depot. Apply for particulars to

BENJ. TORES, No. 6 Maiden-lane,
or
HAMILTON & WALLIS,
No. 9 Nassau-st., corner of Pine, New-York.

A FEW YEARS MORE WILL ELAPSE, and very few, before the most stupid will perceive that the greatest city in America will be located opposite New-York City, on the west side of the Hudson River, in Hudson County, New-Jersey. Land in that county is now the cheapest land near New-York. It is so low that values throughout the county will double every five years for twenty years to come, while the inflated values of New-York and Brooklyn must decline.

The annual rate of increase of New-York City is less than two per cent.; that of Brooklyn is nearly five per cent., while the rate of Hudson County is six per cent.

Every year concentrates a great number of circumstances which attract capital and population to Hudson County. Among a few of the recent events tending to this end may be mentioned the passage of the Free Railroad law, the Boulevard bill, the bill for levying Municipal taxes on railroad property, the bill extending time for the payment of assessments; the location of the immense shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad, of the Midland, of the New York and Erie, of the Pullman Palace-car Companies on the Hackensack meadows and the western slopes of the Palisades, of the location of the National Railroad, of the new Pennsylvania Railroad, of the new Post-office, Academy of Music, Public Art Gallery; the location of two new ocean steam-ship lines on the west bank of the Hudson; the construction of car, wagon, carriage, and passenger elevators, and well graded and paved avenues from the ferries, &c., &c., &c.

Add to these recent events all of the former advantages and natural conditions making Hudson County the preferred place for residence or investment, such as the facts that it is proved by statistics to be far healthier than New-York or Brooklyn; that cheap coal is at the county depot; that marriagers are not taxed; that the great steam-ship interests meet the great railroad interests on the west bank of the Hudson, the river flowing only four miles per hour; that the perfect walk from the ferries to seats and horse cars is accomplished; that it has no oppressive building laws; that it affords perfect security of life and property; that, relatively, its rate of taxation is low; that a liberal water supply is forever secured, and that its officers are amenable to the laws; add all of these facts together, and men will begin to see a reason why Hudson County is fast outstripping all of the competitors in the race for wealth and population; and the prudent man will follow the lead of the keenest increase of population in locating his investments.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRA-ble residences on the Hudson River, twenty-eight miles from New-York, and one and one-half miles from depot and steam-boat landing; superb river and country views; perfectly healthy and free from chills and fever; pure water in the house; fruits in great abundance and variety in full bearing, with twenty acres of land, five acres being covered with a thrifty growth of wood on mountain side, through which are graded paths to the summit, giving a different and still finer view than from the house, the remainder in lawn garden, and pasturage; the mansion, built in 1850, contains nine rooms, besides kitchen, bath-room, and closets, all in good order; there is also cottage for gardener, large barn, poultry-house, &c. Can be seen in a few hours by taking the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey for Nyack. For further information address W. B. DEAN, Nyack, New-York.

WHITESTONE.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Three new two-story and Mansard cottages on the shore at Whitestone, Long Island, near the steamboat landing, just west of the hotel; each have piazzas on two sides, a bay of brown stone, eleven rooms, closets, cellar under the whole, and all modern improvements; well and cistern water in kitchen; from half to two acres of land; and fine views of the East River, Fort Schuyler, and Long Island Sound; one hour from New-York by two boats or twenty-one trains each way over the Flushing and North-side Railroad daily; rent from $300 to $700; price, with two lots, $7,500, on easy terms.

O. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 208 Canal-st., New-York, or Whitestone.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN.

Residence of the late George W. Elder, consisting of a large house, with all the modern improvements for a first-class residence, gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c., in perfect order, stable, barn, gardener's house, &c., about six acres of improved land, abundance of fruit, situated on Richmond Hill, about half a mile from depot; situation high, with a commanding view. This is one of the finest places in the vicinity.

If not sold will be leased for a term of years, furnished. Apply to

N. L. McCREADY,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., New-York,
or to GEO. ELDER, Stamford, Conn., Executors.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE and farm at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., consisting of about ninety acres fertile land, including fifteen acres woodland, lying level and handsome. The dwelling and grounds of about four acres around it are in fine order and beautifully diversified with evergreens, shade and fruit trees; the house is two and a half miles from Harlem Railroad; the roads good. There is no more healthy place than Bedford, and the neighborhood select. For further particulars apply to GEORGE MILLER, No. 82 Broad-st., New-York, or WM. H. AKIN, No. 10 Water-st., New-York, Executors.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF ABOUT 800 ACRES, in Montgomery County, Md., twenty-two miles from Washington City, and about twenty-eight miles from Baltimore; on the premises is a large dwelling-house of brick and stone, out-buildings, and abundance of fruit; also, a saw and grist mill and foundry; the property is well suited for a gentleman's residence, or for a farmer on a large scale; price $50,000.

Also a farm of 290 acres, with merchant and bone-mill, near Roxbury, same State; price $22,000.

Also a farm of 450 acres, two miles from Rockville, same State; price $15,000.

Apply to R. S. WILLIS, Esq., No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

GREAT SALE OF CHOICE LOTS AT Babylon, Long Island.

The SUBURBAN LOT ASSOCIATION now offer for sale FIVE THOUSAND BUILDING LOTS, 20x90 feet, at Babylon, Long Island, at $7 each. $7 each. For $7 you receive a warranty deed for a building lot, 20x90 feet, in Babylon, Long Island.

$1 extra charged for clearing avenues and staking lots.

Positively no other payments.

Call and see the agent at the office of the SUBURBAN LOT ASSOCIATION.
No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York.
J. E. FULLER, President.

ED. B. ECKEL, Secretary.

AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE FOR SALE Overlooking the Hudson River, at Bull's Ferry, (or Shady Side,) containing about four acres of land; nice dwelling, with out-buildings complete; ground handsomely laid out; plenty of fruit; only thirty minutes from New-York by boat foot of Spring and 34th sts.; also, steam and horse cars convenient to premises. Will exchange for City property.

WM. H. ALLEN, No. 5 Pine-st.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—DESIRABLE dwelling and eight lots of ground at Ravenswood, adjoining Astoria, near steam-boat landing, and directly opposite residence of Dr. Sanford; house built of stone in most substantial manner; 27x37; thirteen rooms; water, gas, &c.; sold on very easy terms and great bargain. Apply to JESE JOHNSON, Jr., No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A BEAU-tiful country-seat within one hour of the new Post-office; the most magnificent and charming view in the country; four and one-half acres in lawn and ornamental trees; commodious house and out-buildings in complete order; will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for productive City property. Apply to HARVEY BAKER & SON, No. 1 Pine-st.

PARTIES DESIRING TO INVEST IN a handsome tract of land lying on the eastern slope of the Orange Mountains, within a few minutes' walk of Orange Valley Station, near schools, churches, and in the midst of elegant improvements, will learn full particulars by addressing H., Box No. 5,688 Post-office.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Brick house, within five minutes from depot, containing ten rooms and kitchen extension; gas, furnace, and range; spring and cisterns water in kitchen; all in good order; lot, 80x100. For further particulars apply to GEO. W. PUTNAM, opposite railroad station.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON STATEN Island, within thirty minutes of Wall-st., desirable residences, with fine view, and park attached; terms of sale easy; rents low. Further particulars at the office of the estate of ERNEST FIEDLER, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT FAIRVIEW, N. J., twenty-five minutes by Northern Railroad, two nice cottages, with spacious gardens; terms easy. Address J. D. PROBST, Park Hotel, Hoboken; or, apply to J. W. FORCE, Ticket Agent, Fairview Station.

FOR SALE CHEAP—PRETTY COTTAGE; eight rooms, marble mantles, piazzas; land 66x150 feet; well, cistern; very healthy; one and half miles from Orange, N. J. Price, $3,500. HINE & PELL, No. 557 6th-av.

$6,000.—LEASE, $600.—COUNTRY-seat, thirteen rooms; acre garden; ten minutes' walk from depot of Central Railroad of New Jersey; orchards and grass, if wanted. Address Box No. 14, Somerville, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HANDSOME cottage; fourteen rooms, piazzas, bay windows, furnace, pipes, and registers; healthy and desirable; one and a half miles from Orange, N. J.; price, with one acre, $6,500; rent, $650. HINE, No. 557 6th-av.

FOR SALE—NEAR LONG BRANCH, COUNtry residence with four acres, or more; fine lawn, and abundance of full grown shade trees. Apply to owner, EDWIN C. FIELDER, No. 32 Broadway, between 10 and 12 A. M.

RIVERDALE, ON HUDSON—SPLENdid mansion, coach-house, three and a half acres of ground; five minutes from station; furnished complete. For sale, let, or lease, inquire of JOHN A. VAN SAUN, No. 92 Bleecker-st., corner Mercer.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—HOUSE on Bloomfield-av., Passaic. Inquire of J. S. BIDDELL, rear of depot.

FOR SALE.—136 ACRES UNIMPROVED land in Hamilton County, this State, at $5 per acre, cash. Address HAMILTON COUNTY, Box No. 113 Times Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ALL ALONG THE HUDSON RIVER, A furnished residences for sale and to rent, for season or year. Unfurnished houses and cottages to rent, by the year or lease. Farms, building sites, wood and lots for sale; good investments. Large tracts of land in rail view of the Hudson, easy of access to this City, for sale very cheap, on easy terms.

Parties desiring to purchase or rent any property on the banks of the Hudson River will find it to their advantage to consult the advertiser, who has made Hudson River real estate a specialty the past ten years, and is fully acquainted with the value and location of most all the property on the river bank and the interior of the country.

S. EBBERSON,
No. 659 6th-av., near 38th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT SUMMIT, N. J.—About one hour from New-York, via Morris and Essex Railroad, foot of Barclay-st.; three handsome French roof houses built in the best manner, and finished throughout with all modern conveniences; each house is surrounded by about one-half acre of ground, but more can be had if desired; all of the above are less than eight minutes' walk from the station. Apply to GEORGE MANLEY, at Summit, or to CHAS. W. WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FULLY FURNISHED OR UNFUR-NISHED.

To let, for six or twelve months, with privilege of purchase, a tasty and modern-built suburban cottage residence, forty-five minutes from Wall-st. by Central Railroad of New-Jersey; travel unsurpassed at all seasons; house has twelve rooms, wide halls, heater, gas, bath, hot and cold water, closets, &c.; ample lawn, garden, fruit and shade trees; paved streets; healthy location; two minutes from depot; use of stable, paddock, with cow, and transfer of servants if desired; rent moderate. For further particulars and permit address Post-office Box No. 482 Elizabeth, N. J.

COUNTRY-SEAT ON PASSAIC RIVER TO LET OR FOR SALE.—Ten miles from New-York; house of twelve rooms; stable and outbuildings; ten acres; private water front along the entire lawn; all kinds very fine fruits and old forest trees; situation very beautiful and picturesque; Wall-st., within an hour. depot half a mile from house; rent $1,700. Also, large house in Italian style; 18 rooms; barn and stable; twenty acres; private water front; rent $1,200. Apply to W. VAN ZANDT,
No. 19 West 21st-st.

COUNTRY-SEAT AT MADISON, N. J., to lease for a term of years, within ten minutes' walk of the depot, with about twenty-five acres of land; house pleasantly situated; very convenient; containing eleven rooms; fine lawn in front; shade trees and shrubbery; good garden and orchard, with abundance of fruit; good stable and other out-buildings; ice-house, filled; excellent well of water.

Apply to

GEORGE POMEROY,
Madison, N. J.

TO RENT, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, or for sale, at Yonkers—The residence of Dr. Bayles, a very desirable frame house, filled in with brick, situated on Lake-av., near Broadway and about twenty minutes' walk from the depot. The house is 50x32 feet, in good order, built, by days' work, of the best materials; the grounds consist of two and three-quarter acres, handsomely laid out; a good stable. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 3 East 17th-st.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES TO RENT Furnished; print ed catalogues with full descriptions and special survey maps to be had at our offices, F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st., and Branch Office, opposite depot, Long Branch.

TO LET—37TH-ST., NEAR BOULEVARD, two small brick houses, all modern conveniences, just painted, and in fine order; location very desirable.

ALSO,

Three-story high stoop brick house, 123th-st., near 3d-av. The above will be rented to desirable tenants on reasonable terms. Office J. A. VAN BUSKIRK, No. 67 East 10th-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED COUNTRY-seat on west bank of Hudson, twenty miles from City; contains ten rooms, stable, and coach-house; three acres of lawn and garden; all kinds of fruit and vegetables; well shaded and fine view of the river; accessible by rail or boat; rent low. Apply at No. 441 Broadway, up-stairs, or E. D., Box No. 815 Post-office.

TO LET OR TO LEASE—AN ANGLO-Italian villa; has green-house, stabling, and all necessary out-buildings, with six acres laid out in lawn; is the house in Bensonhurst now occupied by Mr. Narrows on Long Island shore; has all the conveniences of a City residence; horse-cars from Hamilton avenue ferry, or by boat from South ferry, stopping at Bay Ridge and Fort Hamilton. Apply to JOHN DICKINSON,
No. 64 Nassau-st.

TO LET—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY five minutes' walk from McComb's Dam Bridge on the Bluff, a fine house, nearly fully furnished; all the City improvements, with carriage-house and stabling for a horse and three acres of ground, heavily shaded with large old trees, and plenty of fruit. Rent to a good tenant nominal. JOHN KAVANAGH, north-east corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av.

COUNTRY PLACE AND FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET for the Summer, or FOR SALE on the Hudson, fifteen minutes from NEWBURG steamboats and railroads; very comfortable residence; situation unsurpassed for healthfulness, charming scenery, and desirable neighbors; stable; fruits and vegetables. Address for particulars, or to appoint visit, Box No. 628 Post-office, Newburg, N. Y.

FURNISHED COUNTRY-SEAT TO Let, near Port Richmond, Staten Island; grounds in lawn; three acres, with shade trees, green-house, and stables; churches and schools convenient; house, eleven rooms, gas, hot and cold water, furnace; rent for six months $300, or $1,000 per annum. Inquire at No. 16 West 23d-st.

FULLY AND ELEGANTLY FUR-NISHED four-story high-stoop brown-stone house to let on 39th-st., near Park-av.; rent moderate. H. R. DREW & CO., No. 3 West 23d-st., Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone to let, furnished, on 36th-st., near Madison-av.; rent moderate.

H. R. DREW & CO.,
No. 3 West 23d-st.,
Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO LET in West 21st-st.; four-story, brown stone, high stoop; very moderate rent to a responsible tenant.

OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, near Grand Central Depot; extra built; in fine order; rent $1 400. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone-front house, No. 4 East 36th-st. To a desirable tenant the rent will be made satisfactory. For permits apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 3 East 17th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—OLD-FASHIONED house; nine rooms, lawn, sixteen acres, barn, plenty shade and fruit trees, apple orchard; very healthy; one and a half miles from Orange, N. J. Rent $650; possession immediately. HINE & PELL, No. 557 6th-av.

TO LET—A FRENCH FLAT (OR FLOOR) ON one of the best corners in the City; eight rooms; all improvements; price, $70 per month; a small portion of the furniture will be sold cheap. Apply between 10 and 4 o'clock, at No. 771 6th-av., corner of 44th-st., in the store.

TO LET—AT WOODSIDE, LONG ISLAND, near Flushing and North Side Railroad depot, three handsome cottages; trains hourly; thirty-five minutes from City Hall. Will be sold cheap. Apply to JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 37 Pine-st., New-York, or to A. P. RIKER, Woodside.

TO LET, FURNISHED—AT PELHAM, on the Sound, a two-story and French-roof stone house; modern conveniences; large stables and carriage-house; good garden. Apply to HENDERSON & DE LANCEY, attorneys and counselors, No. 52 Broadway.

TO LET—NO. 16 WEST 14TH-ST., LARGE four-story brown-stone dwelling, partly furnished, including mirrors and gas fixtures, can be rented at a very low figure. Apply to

HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS IN private house on West 44th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; modern improvements; privilege of laundry; rent $600; reference required. Address P. C. L., Box No. 121 Times Office.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, ON 42D-ST., BEtween 5th and Madison avs., four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone.

H. R. DREW & CO.,
No. 3 West 23d-st., Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

TO LET—TO A SMALL SATISFACTORY family, a desirable flat, five or six rooms, in full-sized brown-stone house, on 6th-av., near 38th-st.; balance occupied by family (three adults); rent $35 per month. Apply to C. H. LOCK, No. 17 Broadway.

TO LET—A SMALL FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone high-stoop house on 7th-av., with every improvement; must be sold; only $24,000. Inquire of E. S. MERRILL & CO., 64 West 33d-st.

A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASE-MENT house to let, furnished, on 38th-st., near 5th-av. $250 per month.

H. R. DREW & CO.,
No. 3 West 23d-st., 5th-av. Hotel.

TO LET—FURNISHED, ON 36TH-ST., NEAR Park-av., four story, high stoop, brown stone. $250 per month.

H. R. DREW & CO.,
No. 3 West 23d-st., 5th-av. Hotel.

AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO LET in West 23d-st., near 6th-av.; four-story, brown-stone, high stoop, extra width.

OGDEN & CO.,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE DWELL-ing house No. 226 West 4th-st., between Chistopher and West 10th sts.; is in good order and well-furnished; rent reasonable. Apply to V. S. WOODRUFF, No. 70 West 46th-st.

TO LET CHEAP—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, 22x82; lot 33x133; has fifteen rooms, parlor and stairs walnut; No. 849 Degraw-st., Brooklyn, near main entrance Prospect Park. Inquire next door of J. W. FIELDER.

TO RENT PARTLY FURNISHED—TO A L. Principal, or for the Summer to a private family, the Bedford Female Institute; terms moderate; location delightful. Address A. WILLIAMSON, Bedford, N. Y.

TO RENT—FOR PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, the five-story English basement house, No. 43 West 19th-st.; is in excellent order, and has every modern convenience. For permits, apply to HENRY TAYLOR, Real Estate, No. 112 Broadway.

THORNTON M. RODMAN, REAL ES-tate agent, No. 696 Broadway, offers for rent the first-class brown-stone front four-story high-stoop dwelling-house, No. 322 West 14th-st. Rent, $2,500 per annum.

TO RENT CHEAP.—THREE ELEGANT houses, new; three-story brown-stone front; good location to good tenants and small family. Call on C. H. TODD, No. 70 Beaver-st.

TO LET.—RENTS REDUCED—A FEW more handsome and finely-located houses on our books. Inquire of E.S. MERRILL & Co., No. 64 West 33d-st.

$500 A YEAR FOR A TWO-STORY AT-tic and extension frame cottage on 31st-st., near 3d-av. J. A. J. NKAFIE & CO., Real Estate, No. 1531 3d-av., corner 86th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-town Office,
No. 541½ West 42d-st., junction of Broadway and 8th-av.;
and at the Times Office,
No. 206 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

THE LONDON HARNESS AGENCY,
No. 20 East 14th-st., (second floor,)
Between 5th-av. and University-place.
London-made harness a specialty.
The best quality only, hand-made, of approved styles, at reasonable prices.

HARNESS FOR SALE CHEAP.—FINE new silver-plated double harness, suitable for phaeton; also, handsome light double and single harness, made in best manner; Moffatt's leather. No. 149 West 23d-st., second floor.

AT PRIVATE STABLE, NO 142 EAST 34th-st.—For sale cheap (gentleman going abroad) gray coupé horse, 15½ hands high, eight years old; warranted sound. Seen from 9 A. M. till 2 P. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 541½ West 42d-st., junction Broadway and 8th-av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 206 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

LELAND'S
STURTEVANT HOUSE,
BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.
American Plan, with Elevators.
Centrally located, near the depots and theatres.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

RESERVOIR-PARK HOTEL,
CORNER 6TH-AV. AND 40TH-ST.,
Opposite Reservoir Park.

Elegant suite of rooms to rent, with board. Also, rooms for single gentlemen. Prices moderate.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 347.—A VERY DESIR-able second floor, (newly painted,) with unexceptionable private table. Also, two front rooms on the fourth floor. References exchanged.

NO. 107 WEST 41ST-ST.

Splendid location; cheapest rent in City; two floors furnished for housekeeping; eight rooms, bath, gas, closets, &c.; family reliable; to move in May; possession to suit; references. Call for two days.

A FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS DE-sire from May 1, an unfurnished floor, or three or four rooms, without board, in a private house; between 6th and 7th sts., and 5th and 6th avs.; permanent occupancy will be secured if the accommodations are acceptable. Address g ving terms and full particulars, A. F., Box No. 161 Times Office.

A FLOOR OF FIVE ROOMS, COM-PLETELY and elegantly furnished—Furniture for sale; suitable for a newly-married couple, or parlor floor; near hotels. Owner to let the house in private entrance, No. 1,261 Broadway, three doors from Herald Office, after 11 A. M.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMER-ING INSTITUTE, (established 1870,) Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances, or medicines used. Boarding pupils can pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, (EUROPEAN plan,) No. 646 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st. Single rooms, 61 per day; family rooms from $10 to $14 per week. Hotel restaurant and newly furnished. All Broadway stages pass the door. GEORGE S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

NO. 136 MADISON-AV.,

Corner of 31st-st.—Elegantly-furnished suites of rooms, with or without private table, by the year or season.

NO. 29 EAST 46TH-ST.

Two rooms on first floor to let, with board; ready for occupancy; references exchanged.

NO. 13 PARK-AV.

Desirable rooms, with board, from April 15 and May 1; no moving; references.

NO. 70 IRVING-PLACE, GRAMERCY Park.—Third floor front; large room and dressing-room; bath-room attached. Also three ball room, same floor; house and table first-class; special inducements to permanent parties.

NO. 28 WEST 19TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-Av.—With board, handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a family or party of gentlemen; house pleasant and nicely fitted up; no moving in May; references given.

NEXT DOOR TO GRAND HOTEL.—Superior accommodations, with or without private table, to gentlemen or a family. No. 26 West 31st-st.; unexceptionable references exchanged.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH-ST.—PRIVATE family offer handsomely furnished rooms en suite; private table if desired, or will let separately; terms moderate by year.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM with board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, where comforts of home may be enjoyed; references required. Call at No. 218 West 45th-st.

NO. 50 WEST 28TH-ST.—TO LET, A suite of handsomely-furnished rooms on second floor, front, with private bath adjoining; board unexceptionable; references exchanged.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—AN ENTIRE PARLOR floor, four large airy rooms, and a suite on second floor, with private table, transiently or permanently, in the spacious double house, No. 45 5th-av.

FIFTH-AV.—NO. 224, OPPOSITE CAFE Brunswick—Elegant suite of apartments, with private table; also, other rooms, and a desirable room for a physician.

DESIRABLE APARTMENTS FOR one family; also, rooms for single gentlemen, with first-class board. No. 13 West 43d-st., near 5th-av.; references exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO OR three gentlemen, can have rooms and board in first class house, No. 56 West 19th-st.; references exchanged.

NO. 44 WEST 32D-ST.—ELEGANT second-story front room and bed-room, and other rooms to let, with board; fine, healthy location for gentlemen for the Summer; it is like a private house.

A HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS to rent, with board, on 30th-st., near 5th-av.; references. Address JOHNSON, Times Up-town office, No. 541½ West 42d-st.

NO. 7 EAST 46TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms on parlor and third floors, with unexceptionable board; references exchanged.

FOURTEENTH-ST., NO. 315 WEST.—Front room on fourth floor, with board, suitable for two single gentlemen.

NO. 1 EAST 41ST-ST., CORNER 5TH-Av.—Elegant suites of rooms to let by the season or year; permanent if desired.

NO. 3 EAST 34TH-ST.—ROOMS, WITH board; most desirable locality in City for comfort and convenience.

NO. 33 WEST 33D-ST.—SECOND FLOOR, with or without private table; also, hall room.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—STAMFORD, CONN. THE "INSTITUTE" ON "CLARK'S HILL" will be open for boarders May 1, by former proprietress. B. WILLIAMS. Also, on same grounds, private residence, nineteen rooms, furnished. Hot and cold water, gas in every room, and now ready for occupancy. Call or address

B. WILLIAMS, No. 75 Madison-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FAMILY OF TEN or more persons who desire the comforts without the cares of housekeeping, and are willing to pay liberally for the exclusive use of a fine house at Morristown, N. J

GOULD'S MEMORY.

A Witness Who Cannot Recollect Details—Securing the Election of Legislators.

The Erie Investigating Committee met again yesterday afternoon at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, Mr. Wight in the chair. The examination of Jay Gould was resumed, Mr. Carpenter commencing the investigation, and Mr. Stickney subsequently taking up the line of examination broken off on Friday night. The witness yesterday adopted the same peculiar style of manner he has maintained during the preceding evening, and evinced a very strange defect of memory throughout the whole proceeding, defying all the efforts of committee and counsel to make him recall events.

TESTIMONY OF JAY GOULD.

The witness said he could not remember any particular instance in which Mr Barber served the Erie Company in securing the election of members of the Assembly and Senate favorable to the interests of the company. He remembered sending $5,000 to Clinton County, but could not remember the particular time, or who was the candidate. He could not remember the details. It was more than likely that he sent specific sums to Livingston and Steuben Counties. He recollected sending $5,000 to the Republican Committee to secure the nomination of Senator Humphreys; but all the efforts made proved abortive, and Gen. James Wood was nominated. Witness understood that the candidate who could "plank up" the most money would secure the nomination, and he often assisted candidates with money. The money was given to the Republican Committee to be used in a proper manner. He visited Albany in 1872, and met J. W. Baker, the father of Senator Baker, by appointment at the Delevan House. Witness did not recollect having any conversation with him on legislative matters. Mr. Baker was the manager of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad. Witness was at one time opposed to the Attorney-General's bill, but did not know what interest Mr. Baker had in the bill, as he was not a member of the Legislature. Mr. Baker was a business friend of the Erie Road, and sometimes witness made use of his business friends to influence affairs at Albany. Witness did not think his Washington County friends had taken any decided stand in Erie matters before March 11. Mr. Smith was a member of the Railroad Committee, but what Mr. Smith's opinion was with regard to witness' plan of action at Albany he could not then remember; nor could he recollect any conversation he had had with Mr. Baker on the subject. He did not know Mr. Smith personally, and, as he, witness, never "counted chickens before they were hatched," he could not reckon Smith as friendly to him, for he did not know. Witness never had, to his knowledge, any conversation with Mr. Baker on the Pro Rata Freight bill, so far as he remembered, the principal conversation being on business matters. Witness was only once in Albany, and had business matters there to attend to. Being much fatigued with duties in New-York, he went to Albany principally for rest. He could give no fair aggregate of the money he had expended to secure the election of candidates favorable to the road. He had expended large sums, and where he did not know the committee he would give the money to the candidate. He did not recollect at that moment any particular person to whom money was given, but if any instance should occur to him he would mention it. Witness had occasionally reimbursed Assemblymen after election for expenses incurred during the canvass, but could not recollect any particular instance. It was not his general habit to do this. He would be happy to give all the details he could if his memory served him, but as he had expended money in New-Jersey and New-York, he had not charged his memory with the details. When he completed an action, that was the end of it. The contributions were every year very large, and candidates from this State and other States were in the habit of coming to him and soliciting these contributions, especially on the line of the road. Witness did not go to any man whom he had assisted to elect, and, by alluding to the fact, ask him to do anything improper; but he usually found them friendly. Sometimes, however, they proved to be otherwise. The contributions were paid in 1869, 1870, 1871, and 1872, the last being the Presidential year. These contributions were personal, and had nothing to do with the Erie road.

To Mr. Wight—The entries for legal expenses made after the coup d'état were not made by witness' direction. He did not remember that vouchers were kept in the Treasurer's drawer, and carried forward as cash. Such entries were doubtless made by direction of the Auditor, but what his usual custom was in making such entries he could not state. Witness might have seen vouchers for legal expenses in the cash drawer, but could not specifically remember any. In a large company it was not an unusual thing for vouchers to be carried for a time as cash, but witness knew of no reason why such should be the practice. Mr. White received his instructions from witness, the Vice-President, and other officials. Witness might have given him instructions to carry those vouchers in the cash drawer as cash, but did not remember giving any such order.

To Mr. Stickney—Had no recollection at all of the vouchers, but would not say that he had not given Mr. White directions to keep the vouchers in the cash drawer. He did not remember doing so. Witness would not say he did not direct the payment of the money. He might have placed his signature on a blank voucher, for he had no recollection of the voucher for $75,000 paid to William M. Tweed, as shown to him. The body of the Tweed voucher was either the handwriting of Mr. Fisk or Mr. White. Witness did not know W. E. King, or what legal services he had rendered. He presumed that he had approved many vouchers, without any direct knowledge of the persons named thereon, or the service rendered. As witness did not keep the books, he could give no statement of what legal services had been rendered for which so much money had been paid. The vouchers presented was signed by witness.

Oct. 3, 1868. Received of the Erie Railway Company the sum of $5,000 on account of Senator Humphrey's election.
JAY GOULD.

This money was given to a committee to secure the nomination of Senator Humphreys, but he failed to get it, and was beaten by Gen. Wood. Witness subsequently lent Gen. Wood $5,000, but not for election expenses. This money was subsequently returned. He could not say whether he gave Gen. Wood a check or currency. Having lost the stubs of his check-book, witness could not give the date. Gen. Wood gave a note, but when it fell due he did not meet it, and offered a new note with securities. The voucher for $60,000 to James Fisk, Jr., for legal expenses was approved by witness. Mr. Fisk employed several lawyers, and the voucher was for the money paid them. Mr. Fisk receipted the voucher in his own name. Witness had no recollection of making any inquiries relative to the legal services rendered, or how the expenses were incurred. The voucher made out in witness' name, dated Aug. 1, 1870, for $100,000; the one dated 1870, for $50,000, and the one dated Sept. 10, 1870, for $44,000, all for legal expenses, witness believed were in his handwriting, and were signed by him. He had no recollection of the details, and supposed the money went for legal expenses. If the Erie Company sued the witness for the amounts, it then would be time enough to provide for that contingency. Witness could not state for what the money was paid to Mr. Tweed, and believed Mr. Tweed could best answer that himself. He had no recollection of paying Mr. Tweed any money. The vouchers only showed that witness approved of the vouchers, not that he paid the money. Mr. Tweed never gave any statement of details to show what the money was paid for, and witness never asked him for one. Witness had no recollection of paying Tweed money for legal expenses; but had repaid him loans. He did not remember any conversation with Mr. Tweed on legislative matters while he was Senator. There were measures in which witness had an interest at Albany, and in which he employed, as agents, both Mr. Barber and Mr. Van Vechten. He assumed that Mr. Tweed would use his influence in favor of the Erie Railway; but did not suppose the money paid to Mr. Tweed for legal expenses had anything to do with it. He thought Tweed had been Senator as long as he, witness, had known him; and Tweed was appointed a director after he had been elected Senator. Witness had no recollection of any money being paid to Tweed before he was in the Senate, and did not know of any money being paid after he ceased to be a director. Witness had not attended to other people's business, and could not therefore tell whether or not directors of other roads were in the habit of receiving money for legal services. He did not remember whether damages claimed for accidents were charged as legal expenses. Witness had seen accounts of persons receiving pay for legal services, who neither appeared in court or before a committee on behalf of the Erie Company. He had seen it stated that Mr. Stickney had received money from the Erie Company, but had not seen any voucher to that effect, and did not know of any.

Mr. Stickney in response said he had never received any money from the Erie Company.

Examination resumed—Up to a certain time Mr. Tweed was with the Vanderbilt people; but witness did not recollect Tweed being adverse to the Erie Road after he was paid money for legal services. He did not know that Tweed had any railroad experience before being a director of the Erie Road; but witness knew he had great experience in legislative matters. As a director he was often consulted, and he ceased to be a director about the time of the discovery of the City frauds. As witness had never paid him any money he therefore could not have ceased to pay money because of that discovery, or because after that discovery he could be of no further use in the Senate. Witness believed Senator Madden to be the purest man in the Senate. He had rendered many valuable services to the Erie Road, and would not receive a dollar. Witness could testify positively that he had paid him no money for legislative services. The voucher for $15,000, signed Wm. M. Tweed, per Jay Gould, was doubtless made for a check previously sent to Mr. Tweed, and not actually paid by witness. The voucher was probably filled up after the money had been so sent, so that an entry could be made. Witness did not think that sending a telegram to James Fisk, Jr., to pay money to Mr. Tweed, was paying him money personally, as Mr. Fisk had co-ordinate powers in witness' absence from the office. The letter addressed to witness personally by Mr. Tweed, requesting the payment of moneys as a settlement of an account, and the subsequent payment of the money so requested, would not be paying the money personally. It would be directing a payment, but not an actual payment. The approving of a voucher would also be directing payment, but it would not be strictly paying the account. Witness had no recollection of having paid Mr. Tweed any money, either in cash or by check, and why the money was so paid could be found through the Erie books.

To Mr. Wight—Subsequently to leaving the Erie Board witness gave Mr. Vanderbilt personal letters of introduction to Senators Madden, James Wood, Harrower, and a few others whose names he could not then remember. Witness had no connection with the Erie Road at the time, and the introductions were purely of a personal character.

The committee then adjourned until Tuesday next at Albany.

FIRE IN HARLEM.

A Baptist Church Burned to the Ground—Loss $40,000.

The First Baptist Church in Harlem, situated in Fifth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-sixth and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets, was completely destroyed by fire yesterday. The fire was discovered at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon in a cockloft at the south-west corner of the building, near the flue leading from the furnaces, and doubtless originated from a defect in the flue. Mr. J. M. Bramman, the sexton of the church, started a fire in one of the furnaces in the basement at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and left the building at about noon to go to dinner. He returned at 2 o'clock, and while engaged in cleaning and setting in order the Sunday-school rooms in the basement, a citizen passing by observed smoke issuing from the roof of the church and called the sexton's attention to the matter. Mr. Bramman immediately went up-stairs and discovered that the ceiling of the church in the vicinity of the flues was on fire. An attempt was made by several citizens to send out an alarm from Box No. 765, located at Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, but not understanding its manipulation a delay of nearly fifteen minutes occurred before the notice of the fire reached the quarters of the Fire Department. Engineer Banham and the fire companies located in Harlem arrived soon after the signal was sounded, but the delay which had occurred was fatal to the hopes of saving the fine edifice from destruction. The flames had gained headway rapidly, and fanned by the wind, which was blowing almost a gale at the time, soon enveloped the interior of the wooden building. Engineer Banham, fearing for the safety of the surrounding buildings, sounded a second alarm, which brought to his assistance Chief Engineer Perley, Engineer Rhodes, and a section of fire companies from the lower district. The firemen, under the direction of the Chief, worked manfully, and it is owing to their exertions that the houses adjoining were saved from destruction.

In less than twenty minutes after the fire was discovered the church was wrapped in flames, and the fire had seized on the wooden steeple, which towered 125 feet above the building. The walls soon fell, and the heavy beams supporting the steeple having burned away, it fell into the street with a loud crash. Capt. Bennett, of the Twelfth Precinct, with a platoon of his command, was present, and having cleared the street in front of the church of all but the firemen, no person was injured when the steeple fell. Scarcely an hour had elapsed from the discovery of the fire, and during that time the handsome edifice had been reduced to a heap of smoldering ruins. Rev. Elijah Lucas, the pastor of the church, and a number of the members of the congregation were present during the conflagration, and many of them were moved to tears at witnessing the destruction of their house of worship.

The church was a very handsome frame building, two stories in height, with a frontage of forty feet on Fifth-avenue, and was 125 feet in depth. The interior of the edifice was tastefully ornamented, and the pew-fittings, cushions, and carpets were of the best quality. The organ was valued at $5,000. The building was erected a little over three years ago, and was completely renovated less than six months since. The loss on building and contents is estimated at $40,000, which is only partially covered by an insurance of $18,000, chiefly in City companies. The roof of a brick dwelling-house adjoining the church took fire, but was quickly extinguished, and the building was but slightly damaged. Officer Reinison, of the Fire-Marshal's office, investigated the origin of the fire, and states that there is no doubt that the fire was caused by the overheating of or a defect in the flue.

FIRE IN PATERSON, N. J.

Destruction of a Jute-Mill and Stables—Loss $75,000.

A fire broke out at 2½ A. M. yesterday in the boiler-room of Todd & Ritchie's jute-mill, at Jackson and Slater streets, Paterson, N. J. The boiler-room was located in the rear of the building, which was of brick and two stories high. Immediately after the discovery of the fire an alarm was sounded from box No. 25, at the Passaic Rolling-mill. Steamer No. 5, which was more than a mile away, was the first to arrive. Steamer No. 1 started for the rolling-mill, and thus made considerable of a detour, which resulted in serious delay. Steamer No. 3 also met with an accident which prevented the attaching of its hose in an expeditious manner, and when all the engines finally succeeded in getting to work the usual and serious difficulty of an insufficient water supply was encountered, and, according to the reports of both the policemen and firemen, it was fully ten minutes after the hydrants were opened before the streams were large enough for any use. Had the supply of water been adequate in the beginning it is believed that the mill might have been saved. As it was, however, the flames had gained too much headway, and by 3½ the mill and the adjoining stables and sheds were a mass of ruins, though the fire was then under control. A three-story frame building located on Main-street, and adjoining the stables, caught fire several times, but the firemen succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The building, which is owned by Martin Rafferty, was occupied by two families, who packed their movable articles and turned out in the drenching rain to find shelter among friends. Felix McKenna's residence was badly scorched and somewhat damaged by the flames, but was not materially injured. A large quantity of jute and hemp goods was carried out of the mill in the early stage of the fire, but the greater part of the manufactured goods and the machinery were destroyed.

Todd & Ritche's loss on mill, machinery, and stock is estimated at $70,000 to $75,000. The insurance is as follows: Hibernia Mutual, of Newark, $1,250, State of Missouri, $6,500; Lancaster, of St. Louis, Mechanics' and Traders', of New-York, Great Western Mutual, of New-Orleans, Old Dominion, of Richmond, Farmers' Mutual, of Pennsylvania, Niagara, of New-York, and Merchants' and Manufacturers' of Ohio, $2,500 each; Commercial, of New-York, $1,000; Exchange, of New-York, $3,000; Cleveland, $4,000; Etna, of New-York, Tradesmen's, of New-York, and Commercial, of St. Louis, $2,000 each; North Missouri, $3,000; Mississippi Valley, of Memphis, German, of Erie, Penn., Union, of Philadelphia, and Anthracite, of Pennsylvania, $1,500 each; total, $50,750. McKenna's loss on stables is $2,000; insured for $5,000 in the Star, of New-York.

One hundred and thirty men, women, boys, and girls are temporarily thrown out of employment, but the mill will be immediately rebuilt, and the business resumed soon as possible. The fire is believed to have originated in the drying-room of the mill. Notwithstanding the unseasonable hour at which it occurred, and the pelting rain-storm which prevailed, hundreds of persons of both sexes surrounded the building, and remained interested spectators until the flames were subdued.

New-York Free Medical College for Women.

The first annual commencement of the New-York Free Medical College for Women was held last evening at Steinway Hall. The degree of M. D. was conferred upon six graduates: Miss C. A. Laselle, Miss Laura M. Fleming, Miss P. A. Smith, Mrs. Rachel C. Martin, Mrs. Georgiana M. Crosby, and Mrs. Harriet S. Warren. The valedictory address was delivered by Miss C. A. Laselle. Prof. Frederick B. Marvin read the Secretary's report, in which the origin and success of the college, from its establishment two years ago, were traced. It was the only free medical college for women in the country, and numbered at present forty-three matriculated students, with a staff of thirteen professors and six lecturers. It also possessed a medical museum and dissecting room.

Professor R. A. Gunn, in delivering the charge to the graduates, congratulated them on their success, and, on the part of himself and his colleagues, said he extended them the right hand of fellowship and welcomed them to their ranks. He warned them of the difficulties they would have to encounter and the prejudice they had to overcome upon entering on the discharge of the duties of the medical profession, but with firmness and perseverance, he said, their efforts would be eventually crowned with success. The proceedings were enlivened by singing and music.

EASTER SUNDAY.

Origin of the Festival—How the Day will be Observed in the Churches of this City.

To-day is Easter Sunday. How simple the words, but how all-important to the dwellers upon earth is the momentous event commemorated this day! It sheds poetry and happiness into every thinking heart, with the assurance of eternal happiness with loved ones gone before and to follow after, in that future which has been made possible by the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ. To all Christians Easter Day is a day of calm and quiet rejoicing, differing from Christmas in so far as it has no secular character; but to that large branch of professing Christians who belong to the Catholic and Episcopal churches, it is an especial day of rejoicing. To them the expiration of the long penitential season of Lent, with its abstinences and self-humiliations, gives a value to the great festival of Easter which no other religious communion can appreciate. Prayer, fasting, and confession of sin, extending over many weeks, suddenly gives place to unlimited and uncontrolled religious rejoicings. The origin of sin, with its fearful consequences to man—death—is, for the moment, lost sight of in the joyous celebration of the anniversary of the one great and all-availing victory over both sin and death—the resurrection. Sombre vestments and altar frontals are replaced with festal colors, nature's choicest flowers adorn the previously cheerless-looking sanctuary, and hymns of praise and glorious hallelujah's ring through the crowded aisles in strong contrast with the subduing, monotonous *misereres* and penitential chants which give character to the season of Lent. Churches look gay in their festive garb, and their congregations follow suit, and are thoroughly inoculated with the spirit of the occasion. But if some Christian communions pay a more outward mark of respect to Easter Day, all creeds observe it. The difference is admirably summed up by Tertullian in one of his treatises. "If there be a difference, as touching its solemnity, there is none as touching its grace." The event commemorated involves us all, brings to each and every one the same hope, the same opportunity of salvation, and, when sincerely remembered, is fitly remembered.

Easter-tide is secularly termed "the season" at Rome. Catholics and Protestants alike flock to the Holy City at that time from all parts of the civilized world; the one to take an active part in the religious ceremonies, the other to witness those ceremonies. Rome on Easter Sunday is a stirring scene. The hotels and streets are thronged by elegantly-dressed visitors. The peasantry from the surrounding towns and villages, dressed in their highly picturesque holiday costume, flock in in thousands and add a charm, with their happy looks and sunny faces, to the scene which is singularly pleasing, and, as the hour for the celebration of High Mass at St. Peter's approaches the crowd all presses in one direction. The piazza in front of the cathedral is thronged with military, the Pope's halberdiers, in their gay uniform of the middle ages, are on guard, and cardinals, in their rich dresses, pass, 'mid every sign of reverence, through the crowd, on their way to the Vatican. The Pope himself always says mass at the High Altar of St. Peter's on Easter Sunday. Arrayed in the richest vestments, and wearing the golden tiara or triple crown, he is borne on the *sedia gestatoria* from the palace of the Vatican to the High Altar in solemn state, attended by all the cardinals and officials. After saying mass he is borne to the balcony outside the Cathedral, which overlooks the piazza, and there pronounces the solemn benediction of the catholic world in the presence of the bowed multitude. Salvoes of artillery ring through the air, and the crowd disperses to enjoy the more secular privileges of the day. The illumination of St. Peter's at night, which always takes place at Easter, is a curious and interesting sight. The architectural lines of the Cathedral are hung with innumerable lights, which are lit simultaneously by means of continuous fuses. As seen from the Pincian Hill, the effect is remarkable, and gives one, perhaps, even a better appreciation of the vast size of the Cathedral and the magnificent proportions of its dome than can be gained in the light of day.

In this country, without the Pope, there is, of course, not the same opportunity for display. But the celebration of the anniversary is none the less a cause of excitement among our population—in no part of the United States more so than in New-York City. To say that St. Patrick's Cathedral, and such Churches as St. Ann's, Father McGlynn's, the Church of the Paulist Fathers on Fifty-ninth-street, and many others, will to-day be the arenas of the most splendid and stately religious ceremonial possible, is only to bear witness to the devotion and heartiness of our Catholics. At St. Paul's, Trinity, St. Albans', St. Mary the Virgin's, and other Episcopal churches, decorations, glorious music, and frequent services will attest their reverence for the day. In the more purely Protestant churches, the services, though of a more simple character, will be joyous and gladsome, as befitting the occasion. With many, especially among the Germans, the day will be observed as much as a holiday, as a great church festival; and many eager eyes will open earlier than usual to see what their Easter egg contains, or what offerings in another shape may be ready for their eager gaze to cement still more strongly their domestic relations. Though not so gay a festival or so thorough a holiday as Christmas, Easter nevertheless has its secular as well as its religious attractions for both young and old.

Services in the Churches.

In the several Protestant Episcopal and Roman Catholic Churches the Easter services to-day will be of an unusually impressive character.

TRINITY CHURCH.

The principal service of Trinity Church will commence at 11 o'clock, when the communion will be administered and the following musical programme will be rendered:

Processional hymn 107....A. and M.
Anthem, psalm 118, verses 19-21....J. P. Morgan
Kyrie....Haydn
Nicene Creed, First Mass....Haydn
Sermon.
Offertory, first motett....Mozart
"O, Lord God, when Thou appearest," &c.
Sanctus, First Mass....Haydn
Agnus Dei, First Mass....Haydn
Gloria in Excelsis, First Mass....Haydn
Recessional hymn 113....A. and M.

EVENING.

Processional hymn 107....A. and M.
Proper Psalms 113, 114, 118.
Cantate, Deus Misereatur....Clark Whitfield, in E
Anthem, Psalm 16, verse 11, Revelations xix..Handel
Recessional hymn 145....A. and M.

The orchestra and choir will number thirty-two pieces, and an equal number of voices, and they will be under the direction of Carl Feininger. At the afternoon service, a Cantata and Deus Misereatur, with the Hallelujah Chorus of Handel, will be performed. The font and communion table will be tastefully decorated with flowers, and two golden candelabras, valued at $1,000 each, which were presented by Mr. Astor, will be placed within the railing of the chancel, standing about eighteen feet high, and holding seventy-five candles each. The following programme will be performed on the chimes, by James E. Ayliffee, beginning at 10 A. M.:

1. Ringing the changes on eight bells.
2. Easter carol—Christ is Risen.
3. Easter carol—Fill the Easter Font.
4. Easter carol—Christ, the Lord, is Risen.
5. Easter carol—Let the Merry Church Bells Ring.
6. Easter Hymn.

The above programme will be repeated in the afternoon, beginning at 3½ P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH.

The services at Christ Church will be unusually interesting and elaborate. The first morning service will commence at 7 o'clock, the Holy communion will take place at 8, and at 10½ o'clock the following programme will be rendered:

Processional 107....Hymns Ancient and Modern
Chorus, "Jesus Christ is Risen."....Carl Meyer
Chorus, "Lift up your heads, O ye gates."....Handel's Messiah
Easter Anthem, "Christ our Passover,"....Cutler's Trinity Psalter, page 4
Proper Psalms, 2, 57, 111....Psalter, pages 18, 111, 217
Te Deum....Buck's Festival Service in D
Jubilate (Male voices only)....J. R. Thomas
Litany Hymn.
Anthem, "The Lord is Great"....Haydn's Creation
Responses to Commandments, "Glory be to Thee, O Lord."....Cutler
Hymn 100....Hymns Ancient and Modern
Sermon.
Offertory, "He that soweth little."

At 3½ and at 7½ o'clock the services will include sermons and music. The double choir of chancel and gallery will attend the services. The former consists of some thirty men and boys, and the latter will be very much increased, including besides the usual choristers, Mrs. Imogene Brown and Miss Hattie M. Gibbs, and Mrs. Osgood, of Boston, soprani; Miss Toedt, Mrs. Florence Knox, Miss Barron, and probably Mlle. Drasdil, alti; Messrs. Graf, Nelson, Varley, Toedt, Bush, and Morgan, tenori; and Messrs. Whitney, Becket, Aiken, and Bourne, bassi. At the various services, Dr. Cutler and Mr. Pearce will preside at the organ.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.

St. Thomas' Church will be largely attended during the day, and there will be four special services, the music being under the direction of Mr. George W. Warren. The programme at the 10½ service will include:

Processional—"The World Itself Keeps Easter Day."
Carol....G. W. Warren
Introit—Psalm 47, from MSS. arrange....G. W. Warren
Kyrie....Calkin
Gloria Tibi....Zingarelli
Hymn 97 (second tune)....Morgan
Ascription—"O Give Thanks"....Goss
Offertory—"Crown Him Everlasting King"..Warren
Sanctus....Spohr
Hymn 93, (Prayer Book,) to "Canterbury."
The Old Excelsis....Chanted
Recessional—"O Day of Rest"....Mendelssohn

THE CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION.

The Church of the Incarnation will have one grand service at 10½ o'clock, the programme of the music being:

Opening chorus....Arranged by W. Dressler
"He is Risen."
Easter anthem....Dudley Buck
"Christ our Passover."
Gloria Patri....Mosenthal
Gloria Patri....Millard
Gloria in Excelsis....Von Weber
Te Deum....Dudley Buck
Jubilate....Mosenthal
Anthem....G. W. Warren
"Now is Christ Risen."
Gloria Tibi....Unison
Easter hymn....From Mozart
"Christ the Lord is Risen To-day."
Offertory....From the "Messiah"
"I Know that my Redeemer Liveth."

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH.

The dedication services at Beekman Hill M. E. Church will be of a very impressive nature. The morning service will commence at 10½ o'clock, and the programme to be discoursed will be:

Voluntary....Choir
Reading the Scriptures.
Singing—970 Hymn.
Prayer....Rev. S. W. Dunscomb
Anthem....Choir
Sermon....Rev. Thomas Guard, of Baltimore
Collection.
Dedication ceremony....Bishop E. S. Janes
Singing....Choir
Benediction.

At the evening service a sermon will be preached by Bishop R. R. S. Foster, D. D.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST.

At this church the music at the morning service will be conducted under Mr. Chas. S. Fischer, organist, and will comprise:

Processional, "Christ is Risen"....Worgan
Instead of "Venite," "Christ our Passover"...Millard
Te Deum....Dudley Buck in Bb
Jubilate Deo....Buck in C
Introit....E. J. Hopkins
Anthem, "This is the Day"....T. J. Wallace
Offertory, "I Know that my Redeemer Liveth."....Handel's "Messiah"

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES.

The Easter music of the Church of the Holy Apostles, Twenty-eighth-street and Ninth-avenue, will consist of:

"Christ our Passover"....Millard
Te Deum....Thomas
Jubilate....A. W. Berg
Introit, "Christ is Risen"....Hopkins
Anthem, "Thine, O Lord"....Jas. Kent
Offertory, "Thou art Worthy"....Purcell

ZION CHURCH.

At Zion Church, corner of Madison-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street, the musical services in the morning will include:

Easter Anthem....Wels' Church Music
Gloria Patri....From Wels' Mass
Te Deum, Festival in D....Dudley Buck
Jubilate, in A....Dudley Buck
Hymn 98....Mozart
Gloria Tibi....Wilson
Offertory, "Inflammatus"....Rossini
Hymn 100....Wels
Trisagion....Wels
Communion Hymn 207....Congregational
Gloria in Excelsis....Old

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

The Easter music at St. George's Church will be sung by the well-known choir of the church. The programme at 10½ A. M. comprises:

Carol, "Christ the Lord". Hymns Ancient and Modern
Anthem, "Christ Our Passover"....W. F. Williams
Gloria, (after Psalter.)....Buck
Te Deum, in F....Mosenthal
Jubilate, in B flat....Berg
Hymn.
Gloria Tibi....Cutler
Hymn.
Offertory, "Gloria in Excelsis," from 12th Mass, Mozart

ST. JAMES' CHURCH.

The music at St. James' Church will consist of: "Christ is Risen"; Processional, "We March, We March to Victory." After prayers the carol, "Let the Song be Begun"; the Pastor's "Easter Riddle"; chant, "Benedic Anima Mea," and carols, "The Strife is O'er, the Battle Done"; "Jesus Lives, O Day of Days," and "Easter Bells."

The services at St. Anne's, the Church of the Redemptorists, the Church of St. Nicholas, St. Xavier's, St. Joseph's, &c., will be very impressive, and will attract immense congregations.

THE BROOKLYN CHURCHES.

In Brooklyn great preparations were made during the past week in the various churches for the celebration of Easter.

GRACE P. E. CHURCH.

The services at Grace P. E. Church, on the Heights, will be conducted by Rev. B. H. Paddock, D. D., and the musical programme will consist of:

Opening Voluntary—Offertoire, in G....Wely
Christ our Passover, in Bb....Dudley Buck
Psalter—Glorias....Greatorex
Te Deum, in F....Kotchmar
Jubilate, in Bb....Thomas
Responses to the Commandments....Vares
Hymn 105....."Bentley"
Gloria Tibi, in Bb....Caulfield
Hymn 106....."Wirtemberg"
"Sanctus, in E"....Caulfield
Hymn 208....Hummel
Gloria in Excelsis, in Gb....Caulfield
Concluding Voluntary....Mendelssohn

CHRIST P. E. CHURCH.

At Christ P. E. Church a sermon will be preached by Rev. L. W. Bancroft, D. D., and the music will include:

Anthem—"Sing unto the Lord with joy and gladness"....Haydn
Easter Anthem (instead of Venite)—"Christ our Passover"....Lloyd
Proper psalm 2, 57, 111, with "Gloria Patri" in D....Caswell
Te Deum Laudamus in D....Caswell
Jubilate Deo in D....Caswell
Hymn 98, with Allulia—Tune, "Worgan"....Monk
Gloria Tibi in D....Caswell
Hymn 120—Tune, "Tallis' Ordinal"....Tallis
Offertory—"Christ being raised from the Dead"....Webbe
Solo and Trio—"Christ, being raised from the dead, dieth no more."—Rom. vi., 9.
Recitative—"And the angel said unto the woman, 'Fear not, for I know you seek Jesus, who was crucified; he is not here; he is risen, as he said.'"—Matt. xxviii., 5, 6.
Duet—"The Lord liveth, and let the God of our salvation be exalted."—Psalm xviii., 46.
Semi-Chorus—"Unto Him that loveth us, and washed us from our sins in His own blood."
Chorus—"To Him be glory and dominion for ever and ever. Amen."—Rev. i., 5, 6.

In St. Paul's, St. Bartholomew's, and the numerous other Catholic churches, the services will be of a similarly interesting character.

ST. PATRICK'S (R. C.) CATHEDRAL.

At St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Cathedral low masses will take place at 6, 7, 8, and 9 o'clock, and at 10½ solemn high mass will be celebrated, after which Archbishop McCloskey will give the Papal benediction. Rev. Father John L. Spalding, of Kentucky, will preach. Mozart's Twelfth Mass will be sung, and at the offertory Concone's "Regina Cœli" will be rendered. At 4 P. M. Corini's vespers, Cherubini's "Regini Cœli," Dieteh's "Magnificat," and Canetti's "Tantum Ergo" will be performed. The high altar will be elaborately adorned.

ST. STEPHEN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

At St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, Grand High Mass will be celebrated at 10½ o'clock, and evening vespers at 4½ P. M. The music for Easter will be given under the direction of H. B. Danforth, the choir of 100 voices being aided in the morning by an orchestra of thirty pieces. The programme in the morning will include Danforth's Grand Mass, "Resurrection," "Veni Creati," by Webb, "Ecce Panis," Terziani. At vespers the following will be given: "Vesper Cerruti," "Alleluia," Sambilotte, and "Tantum Ergo," Nava.

ST. PETER'S BARCLAY-STREET CHURCH.

Solemn high mass will take place at St. Peter's, Barclay-street, at 10½ o'clock, with the following musical programme:

Vidi aquam....Pecher
Mass No. 16 in B flat....Haydn
Offertory—Haec Dies....Paecini

VESPERS AT 3½ P. M.

Vespers....Donnizetti
Magnificat....Emerich
Regina Cœli....Cherubini
Tantum Ergo....Nava
Organist, Mr. Wm. F. Pecher.

In St. Mark's, St. Boniface's, and the other churches, similar services will be observed.

CHURCH OF ST. CHARLES BORROMEO.

Solemn high mass will take place at the Church of St. Charles Borromeo at 10½ o'clock, and the musical service will be:

Kyrie Eleison....Chorus
Gloria in Excelsis Deo....Chorus
Landamus Te....Soprano and Chorus
Qui Tollis....Trio, Soprano, Tenor, and Basso
Quoniam....Basso, Solo, and Chorus
Cum Spiritu....Chorus
Before the sermon.
Hymn, Veni Creator, by Campani.
Duet, Tenor, and Basso
Credo....Chorus
Et in Carnatus....Tenor Solo
Et Resurrexit....Chorus
For the Offertorio—Haec Dies, by Sambilotte.
Soprano and Chorus
Sanctus Rossini....Chorus
Benedictus....Quartette
Agnus Dei, Rossini..Trio, Soprano, Tenor, and Basso
Dona Nobis....Chorus

The choir consists of Mme. de Lussan, soprano; Mme. M. Blanchard, alto; Mr. Chas. G. Lockwood, tenor, and Herr Fred. Borneman, basso; assisted by Mme. Ackerman Jawsaza, soprano; Mme. Hoffman, soprano; Mlle. Blanchard, alto; M. D. Hopkins, tenor, and Gustavus F. Hall, of the English Opera, baritone.

In all the various other churches the Easter festival will be observed with due solemnity and devotion.

Easter Among the Germans.

To-day the German churches will be open for special services, as prescribed for the festival commemorating the resurrection of Christ. At the Church of the Christian Israelites, No. 108 First-street, Pastor Thomas will deliver, during the afternoon service, a discourse on the second advent of Christ. Another interesting feature of the Easter celebration will be a discourse, to be delivered at the Synagogue, corner Fifty-second-street and Second-avenue, by Rev. A. Jaeger, a Rabbi, formerly of Mobile, Ala., on the King of the Jews. Under the auspices of the several German vocal and musical organizations special festivities have been arranged in honor of the day, and which will come off at their respective headquarters, this evening, in the shape of soirées and musical entertainments. The New-York Allgemeine Saengerbund and the singing-school will treat the public to a vocal and instrumental entertainment at the Germania Assembly Rooms. The Arion Vocal Society has provided for a childrens' festival, which will come off at its club-house, in St. Mark's-place, this evening.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The bricklayers of Lodges Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 deny that they have struck or have any intention of striking.

Last evening the Cooper Union Literary Class discussed the question—"Can a Successful American Politician be an Honest Man?"

An unknown man, about thirty years of age, was found insensible, yesterday afternoon, in the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Mott-street. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

At the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, Officer Dinan, of the Twenty-first Precinct, charged George Cole with adulterating milk with Croton water. Cole was found guilty and fined $50.

The Manhattan Cricket Club has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, James Neeves; Vice-President, Henry Levasy; Secretary, P. S. Ronaldson; Treasurer, Henry Tucker.

A grand temperance demonstration by New-York Division No. 1, Sons of Temperance, will take place to-morrow evening at Spring-street Church. Mr. James A. Morratt and Frederick Bell will address the meeting.

The Masonic Fair closed last night after a long and successful career. Early in the evening all articles remaining unsold at the various stands were put up at auction and disposed of amid much merriment and spirited bidding.

At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, Allen R. Walker, formerly Cashier and Corresponding Secretary of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, was held in $2,000 bail to answer a charge of perjury preferred by Charles Stanton, the President of the Company.

Robert Cooper, aged forty-five years, a druggist, at No. 346 First-avenue, died yesterday from an overdose of morphine. It is not known whether the drug was taken with suicidal intent or as a narcotic to allay pain. Coroner Herrman was notified to hold an inquest in the case.

Among the departures by the City of Brooklyn, yesterday, were Senator Cattell, of New-Jersey; Hon. John P. Bigelow, Chief of Loan Department, United States Treasury, and family; Mr. J. W. King, Chief Engineer of United States Navy, and Col. W. A. Roebling, Chief Engineer of Brooklyn Bridge, and family.

The regular Easter-tide church music service of the Jerome Hopkins Orpheon Choral Society's Free-Choir Schools will take place at the Church of the Ascension, on Tuesday evening this week. Several artists will assist the mammoth choirs of the schools, and Rev. Geo. D. Wildes will deliver the discourse. Admission will be free.

The New-York Bible Society has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, A. L. Edwards; Vice-Presidents, Theodore Gilman, L. C. Sandford, John S. Bussing, L. M. Delamater, D. S. Everson, and R. H. Rochester; Secretary, Daniel J. Holden; Recording Secretary, A. C. Hutton, M. D.; Treasurer, A. C. Trowbridge.

Yesterday morning Frank Burke, aged twenty, of No. 110 Varick-street, was taken to the Sixth Precinct Police Station grossly intoxicated and suffering from a serious stab wound in his throat, which he stated had been inflicted by a stranger during a quarrel in the liquor-store on the north-east corner of Bowery and Hester-street. He was cared for at Park Hospital.

BROOKLYN.

Arrests last week, 441; tax collected, $48,745.

The excavation for the Bridge anchorage will be completed about the middle of May.

During March, $520 35 was deducted from the gas companies' bills for unlighted lamps.

The new German Catholic Church at Bushwick will be dedicated to-day, Rev. Father Loughlin presiding. Ten bands of music will be in attendance, besides several German benevolent societies.

The Capitoline Grounds have been closed to ball playing, after being open nearly nine years. The first game was played by the Atlantics in May, 1864, and the same club closed the ground with a field game on Friday.

The dispute between Controller Schroder and Tax-Collector Burrows, as to the daily transfer to the former of moneys received by the latter, came to argument in the Supreme Court, yesterday, before Judge Pratt, who, after hearing counsel on both sides, took the papers and reserved his decision.

The will of Mrs. Catharine Van Syckel, made after the alleged poisoning, gives all her property to her children. Deceased's life was insured for $5,000 in the Mutual Benefit Company, of Hartford. Van Syckel has taken up his residence with his children, but legal proceedings will be taken to eject him.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Mr. John Alsdorf has been appointed Postmaster of North Tarrytown, in the place of Mr. J. S. See, resigned.

Rev. J. J. Griffin, Pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of Peekskill, has been selected by Archbishop McCloskey to assume the pastoral charge of the Church of the Annunciation at Manhattanville, in the place of the late Father Breen.

An election for school officers in School District No. 1 of New-Rochelle resulted in the choice of Robert C. Fisher, Wm. C. Pryor, John Fowler, Jr., Edward G. Simons, and Henry C. Calenberg for Trustees, and Thaddeus Davids for Treasurer.

Rev. T. G. Osborn will commence his new pastoral duties at the Summerfield M. E. Church, Port Chester, this forenoon. Messrs. James Blackstock, L. E. Buckman, Alfred Dikeman, David S. Betts, and Wm. Slater have been elected trustees of the same church.

The officers and members of Neptune Engine Company No. 3, of Yonkers, have tendered their resignations in a body, on the ground that they are not provided with suitable fire badges, comfortable quarters, certificates of membership, and a proper fire alarm bell.

The Peekskill charter election resulted in the choice of the following corporation officers: Joseph H. Mason, President of the Village; Stephen D. Horton, Andrew Ukers, William D. Southard, and Frederick M. Sherwood, Trustees. The Board now stands four Democrats, two Republicans, and a Liberal Republican chairman.

The body of Mr. John H. Price, one of the passengers who perished in the Atlantic, reached Mount Vernon on Friday evening, when a meeting of citizens was held at Gould's Hotel. Mr. Elias Dusenberry was called to the chair, and a series of resolutions expressive of sympathy for the relatives of the deceased were adopted. The funeral took place from the late residence of the deceased, near Mount Vernon, yesterday afternoon. The remains were taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment.

LONG ISLAND.

The Newtown Reform Committee of Seventy will hold a meeting at Association Hall on Tuesday evening, when business of considerable importance will be transacted.

The General Term of the Supreme Court has affirmed the order ousting Mr. Oliver Crooks from his position as Receiver of Taxes of Newtown, and the town is at present without a tax collector.

The annual report of the Chief Engineer of the Long Island City Fire Department shows there were during the past year eighteen fires and fourteen alarms. The losses are put down at $45,000, not including that resulting from the great fire at the Standard Oil-works on the 30th of July last, which is estimated at upward of $200,000.

STATEN ISLAND.

In Justice Garrett's Police Court at Stapleton, yesterday, George Barrett and Lawrence Handlin, arraigned for highway robbery, were committed for further examination. August Garrity, arraigned for petit larceny, was sent to the County Jail for six months.

NEW-JERSEY.

Francis Kinney, a boy living in Jersey City, was fatally scalded, Friday evening, by the overturning of a pail of boiling water.

The annual festival of the New-Jersey Schuetzen Corps, at Union Hill, will take place May 21 to 23. A large list of prizes will be offered.

Bloomfield is to have a library building which will cost $34,600. Stock has already been subscribed to the amount of $20,000, and an equal amount is yet to be raised.

Oscar Perkins, a boy fourteen years of age, was arrested in Jersey City, yesterday, charged with stealing a silver watch from Mrs. Coyne. He was committed for examination.

Theodore Blair, a brakeman on the Erie Railway train which left New York at 8 P. M., Friday, fell from the car near Rutherford Park, and sustained serious injuries. He was taken to his home in Paterson and his wounds dressed, but it is feared that they may prove fatal.

Nicholas Dorman, aged seven years, of Jersey-street, Paterson, accompanied another boy to a liquor-saloon in Mill-street, Friday afternoon, to procure a bottle of brandy for the mother of the latter. On the way home they drank half the contents. Dorman died the same night from the effects of the liquor.

Funeral of Henry S. Hewitt, Passenger of the Atlantic.

The funeral of Henry S. Hewitt, one of the victims of the Atlantic disaster, took place yesterday from his late residence, No. 1,130 Broadway. The remains were in a zinc case hermetically closed, which was covered by a rose-wood casket heavily mounted with silver. The funeral services were performed in the Fifth-avenue Presbyterian Church, and were conducted by Rev. John D. Hall, D.D. A large number of persons, among them several survivors of the Atlantic wreck, were present during the services. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the remains were removed to Green-Wood for interment.

Fall from a Three-Story Window.

Terence Fitzpatrick and his wife Ann lately occupied a room on the third floor of the tenement-house, No. 255 Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn. Late on Friday night Fitzpatrick went home drunk and made an attack on his wife. Some fellow-lodgers interfered, and to escape from him his wife tied the clothes-line to the window and attempted to lower herself to the ground. The rope no sooner received her weight than it broke, and she fell to the sidewalk, breaking her leg and bruising her head and body. She was taken in an ambulance to the City Hospital, and Fitzpatrick was arrested and locked up to await the result of his wife's injuries.

The Money Market.

The high rates for money formed the leading topic of conversation in Wall-street yesterday. In view of the action taken by certain parties to have usurers indicted by the Grand Jury, many money lenders kept back their loans, and the result was apparent in the high rate which money attained, three-quarters per cent. per day being freely paid by borrowers. It is predicted by many of the business men of the street that unless some measures are taken for the relief of the market in a day or two, that stocks must go by the board, and that a frightful panic will ensue. One of the leading houses in Broad-street has been paying $22,000 per day interest upon the stocks which they have bought, and rumors were current yesterday that the game was nearly up, and that the stocks would have to be sold in a day or two unless money relaxes.

Departures for Europe.

Per steam-ship City of Brooklyn, for Liverpool.—Miss Rose Coughlan, Hon. John P. Bigelow, wife, and 2 children, Chas. E. Coon, G. Thomas Noyes, A. Meyer, James Westermann, A. Rosenberg, L. H. Smith, W. Andrews and wife, C. C. Woodcock, A. Borell, D. C. Buel and wife, R. Gaussetes, W. W. Utts, W. A. Roebling, wife, child and servant, Simon Wile, wife and 4 children, Joseph Hamburger, Henry Eliel, John G. Richard and wife, Eben Brewer, R. H. Tinker, Ed. Roebling, George A. Fairfield, L. E. Ross and wife, Thomas G. Doremus, C. L. Eckton, William Jones, R. McCorquodale, R. T. Gronenbold, Mr. Egerton, Robert Smith and wife, C. D. Young, J. T. Young, R. J. Hinton, Mr. Ramsay, William Fielding, J. T. McDonnell, Senator Cattell, of New-Jersey, and servant, J. W. King, Chief Engineer United States Navy.

Per steam-ship Europa, for Glasgow.—Wm. Duncan, Mrs. Cornelia, Richard M. Ivers, Nicholas Wright, Robert Mawhinney, Dr. Henry Henderson, Ward Burlingame, Antoine M. Heidburg, James D. Allen, Wm. St. George, Andrew Rintoul, James B. Gilkerson, Alexander Knapp, Mary Henderson, David Barclay, Mrs. Elisabeth Barclay, Miss Elisabeth Barclay, Master James Barclay, Thomas A. Scott, Miss Mary A. Scott, Miss Kittie Scott, Isaac Duncan, Robert Williams, Louise Duncan and infant, Miss Martha Van Frendenburg, Miss Agnes Mathews, Miss Louise Hewlett, Miss Carrie A. Lucas, Miss Ada Smith, Miss Jessie D. Kingsley, Miss Mary H. Eaton, Miss Mary A. Hastings, Miss Emily F. Leonard, Miss Phœbe B. Cathelle, Miss Irene Lasher, Miss S. J. C. Needham, Miss Caroline Hinck, Mrs. L. M. Petersolia, M. D., Dr. Adrian J. Bell, Ph. B., M. D.

Per steam-ship Donau, for Bremen.—E. S. Ballin, J. A. Wright, Emma M. Wright, Mary H. Wright, Helene A. Wright, Emma H. Wright, Clothilde T. Wright, Dr. C. B. Knerr, Miss Clara Jaggard, J. Dippelmann, Otto C. Vesin, Mrs. Julia Vesin and 4 children, Miss Meta Koch, A. Van Wagenen and 3 children, James Dorier and 2 children, Mrs. A. Van Wagenen, Miss M. E. Cornell, A. Scheftel, F. Stutzer, Mrs. A. L. Meyer, James Means, Miss E. Meyer, Mrs. J. Means, Ernst Berger, Chas. Lichtenberg, Mrs. E. B. Ney, F. S. Pinkus, Alexander Eckhardt, Garrot Thompson, Ernst Weil, Simon Mayer, Mrs. Thiele, Anna Gochell and child, Mrs. Marie Vogel, Robert Knecht, Mrs. Ernestine Knecht and child, Mrs. Wilhelmine Rothler, Christian Klipstein, J. R. Hebert, Johannes Scharrer, Jos. Puntzer, J. M. Pelton, T. Perkins, E. Rawson, Miss M. Rawson, Miss Mary Rawson, Mrs. Harrison, Miss Alice Harrison, Mrs. M. Harrison, Miss E. M. Harrison, Mrs. Hastings, and maid, Miss Flora Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. A. Vorster, Miss Catharine Haager, A. Caspari, Mrs. Fanny Appel, Peter Raeder, Sen., Peter Raeder, Jr., Mrs. Oberstetel, Carl Rossman, Mrs. E. Rossman, Mr. and Mrs. G. Maurer and 2 children, Master Maurer, Miss A. Maurer, Theo. Voigt, E. Lampe, H. Haenel, Miss Miller, Mr. and Mrs. J. Shottenfels and 3 children, Miss L. Pericholes, G. F. Schild, Mr. and Mrs. C. Reunig, Mrs. Jaeger and child, Miss Fine.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—J. W. Taylor, R. E. Nesmith, Jr., W. C. Beck and wife, John Y. Dixon and wife, G. E. Newbold, A. B. Mitchell, V. A. Blaque, G. Shelden, Miss E. J. Clay, Joseph Van Duser, Le Garde S. Moore, John Driot, wife, and infant, Mrs. A. Straus and child, F. Maxwell, Miss Annie Goes, Miss Lizzie O'Neill, F. Bailey, Mrs. C. F. Morse, J. G. Hewitt, wife, and child, F. H. Gilmore, wife, and child, C. V. Hillyer, wife, and infant.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Calabria, from Liverpool.—Rev. Jas. B. Miles, John S. Reade, S. Keppie, Mr. and Mrs. W. Corbyn, Mrs. M. A. Field, Fawdon Vokes, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vokes and 2 daughters, Mrs. Hayward, Miss A. Rolph, W. B. Walker, L. Cohen, John McLaughlan, Master James P. Hankey, Mr. and Mrs. Brown and sister, Mrs. A. B. Gray, infant, and maid, John Healey, L. Willmar, L. McIntyre, E. Leslie, J. C. Green, Miss M. Stevens, Miss J. Davies.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises....5:25 | Sun sets....6:37 | Moon rises...7:33
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.7:48 | Gov. Island..8:37 | Hell Gate...9:58

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SATURDAY, April 12.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Cortes, Kemble, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; City of Austin, Eldridge, Galveston, &c., C. H. Mallory & Co.; Manhattan Woodhull, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, &c., Robert Lowden; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; City of Brooklyn, (Br.,) Tibbets, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Regulator, Freeman, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Donau, (Ger.,) Neynaber, Bremen, via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., G. B. Merrick & Co.; Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; A. C. Stimers, Warren, Philadelphia; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ship British America, (Br.,) Lockhart, Antwerp, Snow & Burgess.

Barks Kalsted, (Norw.,) Nielson, Queenstown or Falmouth, Tetens & Bockmann; Golden West, Crocker, Brunswick, Ga., Boyd & Hincken; Atlantic, (Norw.,) Johannesen, London, Tetens & Bockmann; Gnager Rolf, (Ger.,) Larsen, Copenhagen, Tetens & Bockmann; Galveston, (Ger.,) Kohenkamp, Bremen, C. Luling & Co.; Karnak, (Br.,) Allan, Matanzas, Heney & Parker.

Brigs Hattie, Hatch, Fernandina, S. C. Loud & Co.; Havana, Bennis, Havana, James E. Ward & Co.

Schrs. Mary D. Leach, Atkins, St. Martins and Nuevitas, H. A. Vatable & Son; C. C. Warren, Smith, Baracoa.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Calabria, (Br.,) McMickan, Liverpool April 1 and Queenstown 2d, with mdse. and 33 cabin and 921 steerage passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn. April 9, lat. 43 50, lon. 49 38, passed an Allen steamer bound E.; 11th, 348 miles E. from Sandy Hook passed a Cunard steamer bound E.; same day, 327 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed a Guion steamer bound E.

Steam-ship George Cromwell, Clapp, New-Orleans April 5, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Ship Strathearn, (of Glasgow,) Jarman, Liverpool 27 ds., with mdse. to Henderson Bros. Had fine weather; was 11 ds. W. of the Banks; March 20, lat. 50 20, lon. 23 15 W., exchanged signals with bark Freeman Dennis, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) from Amsterdam, for New-York; March 24, lat. 48, lon. 39, was in company with ship Minnehaha, of and from Londonderry, for New-York.

Bark Hattie M., (of Bear River, N.S.,) Cunningham, Cardiff Feb. 27, with Railroad iron to order—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Brig Ella, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Bailuel, Cardenas 8 ds., with melado to Gossler & Co.—vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Brig Principe, (Span.,) Ring, Havana 12 ds., in ballast to Latasa & Co.

Schr. Georgie Staples, (of Calais,) Lord, Apalachicola 13 ds., with lumber to the Northampton Railway Co. of New-Haven. April 10, 8 miles E. S. E. from Barnegat, passed close to a three-masted schr., sunk, with only the mast-heads above water; she must have been run into the night before, as the gaff-topsails were not furled; same day, 10 miles N. N. E. from Barnegat, saw another sunken schr., with only topmast out of water.

Schr. Emma Day, Knowles, Vinalhaven, with stone for Brooklyn Bridge.

Schr. Speculator, (of Halifax,) Peters, San Blas 18 ds., with cocoa-nuts to Owen Brenan—vessel to Muller & Houghton. Left in port schr. Isabella, for New-York, wtg.

Schr. Northern Star, Beckwith, [illegible], with fish to S. R. Mulan.

Schr. L. M. Jenkins, Jenkins, Newport, for Virginia.

Schr. Kate & Louella, Terry, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Eagle, Chase, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. G. Huntington, Bradley, Providence.

Schr. Elisha B. Smith, Baker, New-Bedford.

Schr. Fannie Hazard, Brooks, New-Haven.

Schr. Pennsylvania, Butler, Stonington.

Schr. Orlando Smith, Ferris, Port Chester.

Schr. L. Daniels, Smith, Hartford.

Schr. Julia A. Tate, Tate, Bridgeport.

WIND—Sundown, fresh, N. E.; raining.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Donau, for Bremen; Europa, for Glasgow; City of Brooklyn and France, for Liverpool; Lagos, for Havana; City of Austin, for Galveston; Sherman and Cortes, for New-Orleans; San Salvador and Huntsville, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; Isaac Bell, for Richmond; John Gibson, for Washington.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 12.—Arr. schr. Meserve, from New-York.

Sld. steamers Champion, for New-York; Equator, for Philadelphia, and Zegum, for Baltimore; bark Agnes Campbell, for Liverpool; schrs. Lena Breed, for Jacksonville; Benjamin Gartside, for Jacksonville; Lida Babcock, for Jacksonville; J. W. Fisk, for Bucksville, S. C.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., April 12, via Norfolk, Va.—The following vessels passed out to-day: Bark Princess, Alexandria, from Norfolk, for St. Croix; brig Romance, from Norfolk, for Navassa; brig Orloff, from Norfolk, for Wilmington, N. C.; brig Virginia Dare, from Richmond, for Rio; brig Thetis, from Rio, for New-York; schr. J. and M. Merriman, from James River, for New-York; Eunice Rich, from Tangier, for Boston.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 11.—Arr. steam-ship Vergo, from New-York.

Sld. steam-ships San Jacinto and Montgomery, for New-York, Chas. W. Lord, for Philadelphia.

VINEYARD HAVEN, April 10.—Arr. schrs. Porto Rico, Elizabethport, for Newburyport; Julia Elizabeth, Providence, for Portland.

Sld. all before reported, except the above arrivals. Wind W. N. W. to W. S. W., fresh; clear.

APRIL 11.—Arr. schrs. Revenue, Hoboken, for Boston; Fangent, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Sld. schrs. Revenue, Julia Elizabeth, Porto Rico, and Fangent.

8 A. M.—Wind, southerly, light; clear.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, April 12.—The Cunard line steam-ship Abyssinia, Capt. Haine, from New-York April 2, for Liverpool, arr. here at 9 o'clock last night.

The Inman line steam-ship City of London sld. from this port yesterday, for New-York.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 12.—The North German Lloyd steam-ship Leipzig, Capt. Jaeger, from Baltimore March 29, for Bremen, arr. here yesterday.

GUARANTEED

THE WHOLE

$500,000

GIFT MONEY,

which is all up in Bank, pledged to pay in full the Ten Thousand Cash Gifts which are to be distributed by lot among ticket-holders to the

THIRD GRAND GIFT CONCERT,

to be held for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, at Library Hall, Louisville, Ky., on

Tuesday, July 8, 1873.

The following is the certificate of the Treasurer:
OFFICE OF FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
LOUISVILLE, KY., April 7, 1873.

This is to certify that there is in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, to the credit of the Third Grand Gift Concert for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, which has been set apart by the Managers to pay the gifts in full, and will be held by the Bank and paid out for this purpose, and this purpose only.
(Signed,) R. S. VEECH, Cashier.

By the terms of the charter, the money must be held intact, and cannot be used for speculation or any purpose whatever except to pay the gifts.

The time for the Concert that was set for April 8 has been extended as above in order to [illegible] and distribution of the gifts. [illegible] was the case at the previous Concerts. An [illegible] there is only a limited number to those who first apply. On the 8th day of July, and no other, the following gifts will be distributed, as announced, viz.:

One Grand Gift, Cash, - $100,000
One Grand Gift, Cash, - 50,000
One Grand Gift, Cash, - 25,000
[illegible]
Total, 10,000 Gifts, all Cash....$500,000

Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50.

This whole undertaking is UNDER AUTHORITY of a SPECIAL ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE, and Hon. Ex-Gov. Thos. E. Bramlette, of Ky., has charge of the business of the Concert. [illegible] tees. 100,000 tickets—[illegible] New-York sales are made a special [illegible] FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF N. Y.

Orders should be sent in immediately, as from present indications a rapid sale of all the remaining tickets will be made.

For tickets, full programme, information, and all particulars, apply to the General Agency Supply.

THOS. H. HAYS & CO.,
No. 609 Broadway, New-York.

GLASSWARE

VERY CHEAP.

Nicol, Davidson & Co.,

No. 686 Broadway, Near 4th-st.,

OFFER HANDSOME TABLE SERVICES, OF ENGRAVED FERN GLASS, FOR TWELVE PERSONS, AT $50 PER SET.

FURNITURE.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

Having manufactured, during the dull season, a large Stock of Goods, are now prepared to offer same at unprecedented Low Prices.

The STYLES and QUALITY are unsurpassed by any First-class Manufacturer, and all our work is guaranteed.

Designs and Estimates furnished.

Curtain Materials and Window Shades at reduced prices.

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VICHY

BOTTLED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.
For Dyspepsia, Gout, Gravel, Diabetes, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder.
USE NONE BUT THE GENUINE.
For sale by J. MILHAU'S SONS, No. 183 Broadway; PURDY & NICHOLAS, No. 43 Beaver-st.; CHAS. BELLOWS & CO., No. 41 Beaver-st.; E. C. HAZARD & CO., Nos. 192 and 194 Chambers-st.; PARK & TILFORD, Nos. 621 and 623 Broadway; ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT, corner Chambers-st. and College-place, and all leading druggists and retail grocers.
BOUCHE FILS & CO., No. 37 BEAVER-ST., SOLE AGENTS.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—From auction, the bankrupt stock of a large wholesale house, and will be sold at greatly reduced prices.

FRENCH PAPER-HANGINGS, WINDOW-SHADES,

English carpetings, oil-cloths, mattings, &c. 50,000 rolls fine gold paper, 50 cents per roll; fine paper, 12 cents per roll; fine good window shades, $1 per pair, usually sold at $4 50; 50,000 yards thick oil-cloth, 35 cents per yard; also, a large lot of English carpeting, &c., at low prices. J. W. COATES, No. 277 Hudson-st., opposite Dominick.